HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,137—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5304	OCEANA	6410
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	8281	MONGOLIA	8200
30th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5304	CHINA	7112
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	8281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer, at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,959	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain C. Gregorj to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,188	20th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mocozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	30th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent General,
Samson House, 56, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiluli, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 31st March,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 28th March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,063	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	18th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	2nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2386	Ahrens	9th April 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertson	21st April 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,0[illegible]

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.
Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it ; hard purgatives harm more than they help ; move the Bowels by gentle means ; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 3-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE A FINAL

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

On WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL, AT 9-30 P.M.

Plan of Hall at SOUNDY & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MONTHLY, QUARTERLY and HALF-YEARLY SEASON TICKETS on and from 1st April, 1904, will be issued between POONA and LONAVLA and POONA and LONAVLA and all Intermediate Stations at rates which can be ascertained on application at the several Stations or to the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of this Association will be held in the Secretaries' Offices, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, TO-DAY, the 29th current, at NOON.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 29th March, 1904.

NOTICE RE S. S. "AFGHANISTAN."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. AFGHANISTAN are informed that a portion of this Steamer's Cargo has been saved and brought on to Bombay per s. s. LURISTAN. This Cargo is now being discharged in Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to present their Original Invoices and Bills of Lading to the undersigned from whom Delivery Orders can be obtained for the portions of the Cargo saved on payment of a deposit of sixty per cent (60 per cent) of Invoice value and on Consignees signing a Salvage and Average Bond.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend to survey damage &c. and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. After removal from the Landing Sheds no claims will be admitted. All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, London Salvage Association.

Bombay, 28th March, 1904.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1904.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling from POONA to WATHAR, during the MAHABLESHWAR SEASON will, until further notice, be conveyed in Extra Carriages up to the limit of the Sleeping accommodation that can be provided in them, by the Mail Train leaving Poona daily at 10-15 and arriving at Wathar at 12-53. ACCOMMODATION will be reserved in the Extra Carriages, in the order registered. When these carriages are filled, room will be provided in the Ordinary Train Carriages, as far as possible.

2. Passengers intending to travel by the Mail Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. Extra Carriages for First and Second Class Local Passengers to Wathar will also be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 22-20 and arriving Wathar at 4-28 daily.

4. The extra Carriages conveying Passengers for Wathar by the Down Mail Train will be detached there, and First and Second Class Passengers will be permitted to occupy Carriages detached at that Station until day light, free of charge.

5. A Dining Carriage will usually be run on the Down Mail Train from Poona to Wathar between the 1st of March and the 15th of June 1904, and Dinner will be provided at a charge of Rs. 2-8-0 for each person. Liquors, Aerated Waters, etc., will also be supplied at a fixed Tariff. The Dining Carriage will be attached to the Up Mixed Train leaving Wathar at 2-21 daily for Poona, Breakfast being provided in it on the journey.

6. First and Second Class Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar for Poona nor can Extra Carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of Through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 13th March, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION REDUCED to 4 Annas,

EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on 30th March, 1904, at 8-30, P.M.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores' Office up to noon, on 6th April, 1904, for the SUPPLY of

80 Tons COTTON WASTE, 1st quality.

Full particulars and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

By Order,

T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.

Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 16th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Courts of Bombay, Rangoon and the Punjab and the Sudar Court of Sind have been pleased to declare, on the application of the Karachi Port Trust, that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order.

Such investments of monies in Trust are already recognized in the Presidency of Madras.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 5th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR A. L. COVERNTON, M. A., will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1904, at 6-45 P. M.

SUBJECT—"Shakespeare and his Times." The Lecture will be Illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides.

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

E. C. RICHARDS,
Honorary Secretary.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

ENLARGEMENTS.

PLATINO,
Highest quality Work.
PHOTO TAKEN FREE.

PLATINOGRAPH
ENLARGEMENTS
Highest quality of Work.

DEWARE & CO.,
ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers.—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Rs. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

PIGS SUCKING, for Easter, Splendidly Fat, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 each. Large from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 each.—DAIRY FARM, Sewrie.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to SHET MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sootar Chawl, Out-fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—STUDENTS for our special class of BOOK-KEEPING. Certificates from London. Vacancy Register for obtaining situations. Terms very moderate. Apply M. BENJAMIN, Church Gate Street Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office WAI.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hayde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS.—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manœuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show, Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building, Fort—Lift available.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge an Rupee.

THOMSON and TAYLORS Aerated waters Tower above all others for Life, Pargeasy and Crispness, Soda As. 8. Sweets As. 12 per doz: Free delivery Bombay and Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable to wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS

117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL, SAND, TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for:

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto	"	8 0
Crest and Monogram	"	10 0
Monograms only	"	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2 0

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mutree, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October,

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Multan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 4½ per cent. per annum.
1 to 12 Months 3 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Remittances on London where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided the daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO, LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 14 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

IN PENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 3	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being three free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 1 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 1 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-OVERSEERS for the Port of Aden. Salary Rupees 75 per mensem. Address including four recent testimonials.

Address: PORT ENGINEER,
Aden.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!!

AUSTRALIAN APPLES, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2 per dozen. A HAMPER of 25 Assorted APPLES for Rs. 4 for up-country, inclusive Rail charges.

TUKINA & Co.,
OPPOSITE MARKET, BOMBAY.
(Please mention this paper).

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Digitized by Google Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.,	Arise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.,	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
MATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.,	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.,	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.,	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.,	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.,	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.,	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.,	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.,	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.,	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.,	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.,	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SCHNLEIN & Co.,	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.,	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.,	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.,	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.,	London.
"PETER F. HEERING,"	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Tampong,	Manilla	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders and investors interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 4th April, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT *may be had at the Office of the Bombay Gazette by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 26.

EXCHEQUER—			
2½-3 per cent. Consols	£86	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£95 3-4	=	do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-8	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 11-16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	25 1-2	=	do
Spot in New York	55 3-4	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25"14 1-2	=	do
Berlin „	20"41 1-4	=	+ 3-4
New York Demand	4"87 1-8	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do
6 „ „ „	3	per cent =	do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-2	=	do
7 day market loans	3 5-8	=	+ 1-4
RUBBER—			
Para Rubber 4-9 Sellers.			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold. 32 1-4. A.-M. Sellers. Dull.			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 6 5-8.			

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 8·08 + 36. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16+1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 13,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7·84	7·81	7·79
+32	+32	+32
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·77	7·73	7·52
+32	+32	+31
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·75	6·41	6·31
+25	+22	+22

Receipts at U. S. Ports	18,000
Do. last year	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do Continent	8,000
In New York—	
Spot	15·30 + 55
Futures, month of March	14·98+40
Do. do. July	15·37+40
In New Orleans—	
Spot	15 1-4 + 1-2
Futures, month of June	15·19+83
Do. do. Sept	12·63+31
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

Stock in London	11,000
Total visible supply	2,810,000
Do do of which is East Indian	316,000
Do Quantity in sight	9,130,000
Stock in Liverpool	575,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 26th March, 1904:—

Cotton	8,335 bales.
Wheat	13,552 cwts.
Linseed	10,117 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,731 „
Gingellyseed	6,623 „
Poppyseed	1,206 „
Groundnuts	27 „
Castorseed	7,300 „
Rice	91,235 „
Myrabollams	4,225 „
Cottonseed	6,018 „
Mowrseed	5 „
Gram	2,712 „
Joowar	6,618 „
Maize	530 „

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Imports	nil.

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June.
8 06	8·3	8 01
+29	+22	+22
June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7 97	7·96	7·75
+20	—23	+23
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·95	6·0	6·50
+20	+19	+19

The local markets are more or less closed to-day on accont of the Mohurram.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	251	237	230	
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	255	243	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	255	243	...
Oomrawatee(descriptions)	M-G.	265	259	...
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	252	244	...
Jalgaum do.	...	254	246	...
Khandwa do.	...	262	...	...
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)		257	250	...
Karanja do. do.		267	260	...
Akola do. do.		267	260	...
Oomra, good staple (M. G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)		272	265	...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	276	269	...
Broach (M.-G.)	...	335	325	March 327-315
Do. M.G.)	...			April
Bhownugger (Mi G.)	...	278	268	...
Bhownugger (M G)	...	274	264	...
Mutia (M. G.)	...	265	255	249
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	288	...	...
Western	...	268	...	...

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	„
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols	86
3 per cent. Rentes	95 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3 8
Bar Silver	25 11 16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	7	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	18	18	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	36	37	54
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	20	19	28
Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	36	34	54
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	11	16
G Mahim and Worli	11	5	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	23
Total	143	113	234
Total plague deaths to date	271,412	222,334	
Same date last year	329	255	372

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SELLS—March 11, at Patiala, Punjab, the wife of Arthur C Sells, Imperial Education Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JAMES—March 23, at Umballa, Vivien Margaret, dearly loved daughter of Capt M R James, A S C, and Mrs James, aged 8 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 9-27m., 10-0a. Low water, 3-23m., 3-29a.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

J. N. Petit Institute, annual general meeting, 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and Tamatave via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. to-day and to-morrow respectively. A mail for Aden, Egypt *and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator"* will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 p. m. on Thursday, the 31st instant.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Capt. C. Brurrad and the Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day:—

March .....El Capitan.....Sousa
Overture.....Romantique .....Keler Bela
Selection.....A Runaway Girl .....Caryll
Serenade
(Spanish)...La Paloma .....Yradier
Selection.....The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe
Valse .....Reveuse .....Follet

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

STABBING AFFRAY AT KAMATIPOORA.

EARLY yesterday morning Sola Amir, a Hindu, stabbed two women and two men with a knife, in a house in Kamatipoora, inflicting injuries on them. It appeared that a woman named Jaibai formerly lived with Soda, She subsequently left his protection and went to live with another man, named Amruta. On many occasions Soda tried to persuade her to return to him, But she refused to do so Yesterday morning he entered her room and stabbed her and Amruta while asleep, with a knife. He also stabbed another woman who was also asleep in the room. The man then left the room and was going downstairs when he met another man. The latter tried to stop him, when he stabbed him on the arm and absconded. The injured persons were removed to the hospital, where their injuries were attended to and they were allowed to go home.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector Jones charged Nursey Mowji, a Hindu boy, aged twelve years, with the theft of a box containing Rs. 21, annas 12, the property of one Bai Anandibai. The evidence showed that, complainant came from Cutch on Saturday, and on landing at the docks, the accused came up to her and offered to get a cart for her luggage. Complainant consented. A cart was accordingly brought and the luggage put in it. But while the cart was being driven to her house in Mandvi, she saw the accused running away. Her suspicions were aroused, and on undoing the luggage she missed a box containing her money. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused. On being questioned by the Court, the accused admitted having committed the theft at the instigation of another person. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be given in charge of his father, who undertook to look after him and to execute a bond for Rs. 100 for the good behaviour of his son for a period of twelve months.

DEFENCE FOR KING LEOPOLD.

SENSATIONAL SPEECHES IN ROYAL LAWSUIT.

At the hearing on Tuesday (March 8) of the action brought by Princess Stephanie and the creditors of Princess Louise against King Leopold, in connection with the will of the late Queen of the Belgians, Maitre Paul Jansen continued his speech for the Princess Stephanie. He argued that King Leopold's marriage contract must be considered as null and void, first, because it had not been drawn up in the presence of a notary, as the Belgian law required and, second, because it had been signed and sealed without the King's fiancee, the then future Queen having the slightest knowledge of its contents.

Counsel went on to say that the other side had allowed the case to be started because in their hearts they had never supposed that the King would allow it to come into open court, and that he would settle this unfortunate family feud privately. But the King, with lofty ideas of his own personality, placed himself above and beyond the obligations of common law to which all ordinary mortals were subject. Like a certain character in one of Moliere's comedies he had practically said, "This house is mine, and it is for you to get out of it." That was the attitude the King had assumed in the present painful case.

Me. Jansen wound up with a powerful appeal to the King to stop the present scandalous case and to place himself within the pale of the law to which all Belgians were subject. Me. Jansen sat down amid a buzz in court, and received many handshakes of congratulation from his fellow-barristers.

Then the King's barrister, the eminent Me. Sam Wiener got up. It was wrong, he said to describe the King as having disinherited his children by the gift of his Congo property which he had made to the Belgian nation last year. "It is extremely painful to me," he said "to see the King's daughter Princess Stephanie join with her creditors and with her sister Princess Louise and her creditors in suing the King." In starting this case she had committed an act of aggression against her royal and respected father.

The King's marriage contract was above the action of the law which governed the acts of his subjects. This marriage contract constituted an international treaty. The King said counsel was no ordinary citizen and his acts could not be judged by the standard applied to his subject. Counsel was convinced that the Princess Stephanie would lose her case. The learned counsel was still pleading when the Court rose.

The great majority of the public as they left the court made comments which were scarcely complimentary to their Sovereign.

The Socialist and Republican Party is about to organise demonstrations against the King in connection with the action (says the "Standard's" correspondent). The Government is not without anxiety as to the state of public opinion, and several foreign papers commenting severely on the King's attitude were seized at the frontier.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B, V. R.

Bombay, 29th March.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so without delay.

By Order,
P H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B, V, R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th March.

1. The E E Company will Parade as follows:—
To-day and Thursday for Oyster Rock, for Technical Instruction Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.
2. The Range at Coola will be open daily for Class firing. Members who have not fired their class are requested to do so at once.
Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50 and 6-5 a m (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt, B, V, A.

"WESTMINSTER" TALES.

THE IDEAL EDITOR.

We had been discussing Editors and Contributors at the Scribblers' Club. We call it discussing, but it's done in this way: One man starts a subject by making an assertion, two others immediately cut in with an emphatic contradiction; whereupon a fourth man goes and stands with his back to the fire and talks the others down. Blossop is generally the fourth man. *On this occasion Blossop took* the side of the Editors—he had once in his early youth edited, for ten days, the "Mud-cum-Slopor *Chronicle*"—*and gave us his idea of an Ideal Contributor.* Amidst the jeers with which his harangues are always received a thin small voice was heard to murmur: "*I once met the Ideal Editor.*"

We turned in amazement to the corner where the Chaffinch—of course, I mean T. L. Chiffinch the *famous novelist—usually sits. As every one knows,* Chiffinch is the smallest, the shyest, and most modest, and, above all, the most silent of men. He *has been known to sit for five consecutive hours* listening to what we call conversation, looking from one to the other with a childlike expression *in his blue eyes, and without uttering a single word;* in fact, there is a legend at the Scribblers, that during two months and a half no one had heard *him speak.*

Every babbler ceased to babble, and in an awful silence every eye was fixed on the small and now *shrinking figure. He sat for a moment looking at* the door; shame facedly then he got up and began to sidle to the door but Blossop—he is the athlete of the club—snatched him up, and, holding him baby fashion remarked:

"No, you don't! You sit down and tell us about *that Ideal Editor. If it had been anyone else we'd* rather have died than listened to him; but you have broken the spell, Chaffy; we now know that *you can speak and you've got to talk.*"

The unhappy man was plumped into his accustomed seat, and though he murmured piteously "Mailen —aunt—dining—to-night, "Blossop and the rest of us were obdurate, and presently, in faltering accents, with frequent pauses, and wistful glances towards the door, the Chaffinch said:

"He was the Editor of the—but the name of the paper doesn't matter. I called upon him and was shown upstairs; he came out to meet me, and *taking* both my hands in his, drew me into his room.

"'Sit down; sit down!' he said genially. 'Not there: take the armchair. A glass of dry sherry—and a biscuit? Quite so! Quite so! I can't tell you how delighted I am to see you. You have brought me something: I can see it in your face!'

"He rubbed his hands and gazed at me expectantly from behind his Pickwick spectacles. I said I had; a serial story.

"'I knew it!' he exclaimed with a gratified air 'I knew it! You have got it with you! Let me have it; pray let me have it!'

"I gave it to him, and nodding over it with pleased anticipation, he said:

"'You would like to read a chapter or two? Yes, yes; do so. I have plenty of time—plenty! No? Well! well! How long is it?'

"I told him that it was about 300,000 words. His face fell and he seemed disappointed.

"'It's rather—er—short,' he remarked. I said that I could lengthen it; but after a moment's consideration he shook his head.

'No, no,' he said; 'now I have it I will not trust it out of my sight—though, mind! I should have liked it to be longer. And now we are approaching a delicate subject; but it must be faced. The price?

"He appeared to be quite ashamed of introducing the sordid element into the conversation, and he actually blushed. I said that, as it was my first serial, I did not expect a large sum; in fact, I should not ask it, and that I would be content with, say ten guineas per thousand words. He rose and regarded me with admiration, and with a voice faltering with emotion said:

"'No, no, my dear young Sir! I must not, I dare not take advantage of your youth, your—er—inexperience, your generosity. No! I should not be able to sleep in my bed if I paid you less than the fifteen guineas per thousand which we always pay for first serials.

"'I thanked him and thought with indignation of the stories about editors you fellows tell.

"'And now, when would you like the money?' he asked.

"'I said that if I got it in a month or two—but he broke in shaking his head and beaming down at me.

No, no I always pay on receipt of copy! If you will call to-morrow morning at half-past eleven the cheque shall be ready. Must you go? Can't you stay a little longer? not a few minutes? Tut, tut! Good-bye, then, till to-morrow, my dear young friend.

"'I thank him; he took both my hands and wrung them, came down the stairs with me and stood waving his hand in farewell until I was turning the corner. I called at 11-30 the next morning—it was nearly 11.25—my parents taught me the duty of punctuality; and I asked a man in the office if I could see the editor, and mentioned that I had an appointment.

"He looked at me for a moment without speaking then he asked me to step inside the office room. 'The editor's not here,' he said. I remarked that I would wait. 'I don't think it would be much use,' he said; 'you see they've just taken him off to the lunatic asylum.'... Blossop, please let me go now—my maiden Charles Garvice in the—aunt—dinner—and she has been kept waiting."—"Westminster Gazette."

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE bill for the ratification of the treaty between France and Siam, signed on Feb. 13, has been distributed to the French deputies. In the Preamble M. Delcasse says that this new Convention, which replaces that of Oct. 7, 1902 was negotiated with the desire to re-establish with Siam sufficiently friendly relations to permit the French "to look for a wide expansion of their influence," and also to promote the development and prosperity of French Indo-China. All the concessions obtained by the 1902 Treaty have been reserved, and the new stipulations confer additional rights in the Me-kong Valley and define the position of the French proteges in Siam. With regard to the Me-kong Valley, the Minister shows that by the cession to France of that portion of the Kingdom of Luang-Prabang all possibility of conflict and dispute has been removed. From Chieng-tong to Bassak the course of the Me-kong separates the French possessions from those of Siam but by concessions of land and by the authorisation to construct railways on the right bank of the river, where it is not navigable the French will enjoy valuable facilities. Access to Ubon by a tributary of the Me-kong, the right to use which is granted to the French completes the advantages. The Bangkok Government has, in the 1902 Treaty undertaken to keep in the basin of the Me-kong no other than Siamese troops and also not to construct fortifications in the former neutral zone. Those stipulations are maintained, and in addition, the Siamese Government undertakes to apply to France for the execution of all the great public works in that part of Siam which cannot be carried out with Siamese capital and Siamese engineers.

A Mixed Boundary Commission is to be appointed immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, but even before that the two Governments will determine the principal points of the frontier, and especially the point where it will reach the Gulf of Siam. M. Delcasse states that "the Siamese Government is already warned that we require this new frontier line, starting from the western bank of the Great Lake, to reach the sea to the north of Kratt, which is the best port of the coast, and which will consequently leave to us the whole of the band of territory extending along the coast in a south-easterly direction." The application of this treaty appears, says M. Delcasse, "indispensable to our most legitimate interests, but we do not doubt that Siam is fully conscious that we exact nothing more than a share of influence in strict proportion to our position as a great neighbouring Power, and that she understands that her own prosperity will result from ours."

In connection with the approaching ratification of the treaty, four members of the French Civil Service in Indo-China have been appointed to go to Siam to study the country.

REMARKABLE DUEL.

After a sharp epistolary encounter a duel between Signor Pini, the celebrated Italian fencing master, and his compatriot Signor Athos de San Malato took place at Neuilly, and produced a remarkable exhibition of swordsmanship. Neither combatant was touched until the fight had lasted for an hour and a half, when Signor Pini, in striking up his adversary's sword, caused the point to scratch his own forehead. After another hour's fencing it was discovered that the palm of Signor Malato's sword hand had been so blistered by his hilt that he was at a manifest disadvantage, whereupon the seconds stopped the encounter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H Wheeler of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 22nd March

Mr J L Milne Registrar Home Dept is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough in continuation for three months under Articles 243 (b) 233 and 338 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 5th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C W Caston Supt Home Dept is appointed to officiate as Registrar Home Dept during the absence on leave of Mr J *L Milne or until further orders*

Corrigendum—In the Home Dept notification No 161 dated the 22nd Feb for the words "the 10th March" read the 25th Feb

The Hon Mr F S P Lely C S I of the Indian Civil Service received charge of the office of Chief Com of the Central *Provinces from the Hon Mr J P Hewett C S I C I E on the afternoon of the 17th March*

M D Moriarty M D F R C S I M S (Bengal) Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Comr Central Provinces is *granted leave out of India under Article 744, Army Regulations India Volume I Part I combined with privilege leave* for three months, for eight months with effect from the 15th April.

Lieut-Col R Morice M B I M S (Bengal) officiating Civil Surg of Hazaribagh is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Comr Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Col M D Moriarty, M D, F R C S I M S I M S (Bengal) *or until further orders.*

The service of Lieut-Col W H Benson, M B I M S (Madras) are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect *from the 3rd Jan*

Consequent on the grant of combined leave to Mr H M S Clarke 8th Asst Supt and Offg 6th Asst Supt Port Blair the following offg appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—Mr A Prideaux Offg 7th Asst Supt to officiate as 6th Asst Supt; and Mr H H Taylor Offg 8th Asst Supt to officiate as 7th Asst Supt.

Mr F E Tuson sub pro tem Supt of Port Blair and Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is granted privilege leave for three months with the furlough for eleven months and fourteen days in continuation with effect *from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.*

Under the provision of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict Cap 104), sec 7 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appt Mr A P Hadley Batt-L Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court also to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Justice Harington or until further orders.

Lieut Col C J Bolton Indian Army Cantonment Magte Sialkot has been granted privilege leave for 18 days with leave out of India for one year one month and nine days in continuation with effect from the 15th March.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ameer Ali is a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted furlough on medical certificate from the 15th April to the 1st Sept.

The services of Major E S Cooper Offg Cantonment Magte Ferozepore are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comm-in-Chief in India with effect from the 16th March

DEPARTMENT OF THE REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G A Stonier, A R S M, B G S, who was appointed Chief Inspector of Mines in India in this Department's Notification No. 246-48-15, dated 23rd January 1902, has been permitted by the Governor-General in Council, to resign his appointment with effect from the afternoon of the 7th April.

Mr J Grundy Inspector of Mines is appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Mines in India, substantively pro tempore pending further orders.

Mr A R Tuker Registrar Department of Revenue and Agriculture is appointed temporarily to be Assit Secy to the Govt of India Dept of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the forenoon of the 15th March.

Mr C G Lissant Senior Supt is appointed to the Registrar Dept of Revenue and Agriculture substantively pro tempore with effect from the same date.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Atkinson is appointed to officiate as Accountant General Burma with effect from the 12th March.

Mr H G H Keene is granted privilege leave for one month and five days with effect from the 12th inst March

Capt A L C McCormick R E is placed on special duty in the Calcutta Mint with effect from the 22nd of Feb

Mr H Risch I C S was on special duty in the Finance and Commerce Dept from 1st to 15th March both days inclusive

The services of Mr H M Risch I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 16th of March

In exercise of the powers confer by sec 4 sub-sec (3) of the Indian Tea Cess Act 1903 (IX of 1903) the Govr Genl in Council is pleased on the recommendation of the United Planters Association of Southern India to appoint Mr George Romilly to fill the vacancy on the Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of the Hon Mr G L Acworth

In exercise of the power conferred by sec 3 of the Opium Act 1871 (I of 1878) the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that a duty of Rs 4 per seer shall be levied with effect from the 1st April on Malwa opium (not being poppy heads) imported into Ajmer Merwara otherwise than in a quantity not exceeding five tolas imported by an importer personally and for his own use

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Messrs J S Johnstone and M I Simon Accountants 1st grade attached to the office of the Accountant Genl Public Works Dept are granted the honorary rank of Asst Examiner of Accounts

Mr F V Taylor Exec Engr 2nd grade State Railways and Asst Manager North Western Railway is appointed as a temporary Measure to officiate as Depy Manager of that Railway in class I grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways vice Mr C E deBrue proceeding on leave

With reference to Notification No 146 21st March Rai Sahib Bishan Das Personal Asst to the Manager North Western Railway is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as Asst Manager in that Railway vice Mr F V Taylor appointed to officiate as Depy Manager or until further orders.

Mr G E Jones Locomotive Supt in class I grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment State Railways is under the provisions of Article 6.9 of the Civil Service Regulations permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 14th April

Mr G Deuchars Exclse Engr 1st grade State Railways is appointed Engineer-in-Chief for construction North Western Railway with temporary rank of Superintending Engr 3rd class, with effect from the 13th March and until further orders

Mr J C Mills Depy Manager Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months under Articles 283 (i) and 368 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

Mr R Jackson Accountant 1st grade and Asst Examiner (honorary rank) attached to the office of the Govt Examiner of Railways Accounts Calcutta is temporarily promoted to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Offg Depy Examiner class II and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts Cudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the 29th and 30th Silver Spoon Competitions fired for at Ghat Cooper on the 19th March 1904. The next shoots will be as follows:—200 and 300 Yards on Friday the 1st April. 500 and 600 Yards on Saturday the 2nd April. 700 and 800 Yards on Monday the 4th April.

	Score 500 yds.
Cr Sergt Fry, W G I P Ry Vol	33a
Sergt Major Harrison, A G I P Ry Vol	33b
Lce Corpl Alcock, A S G I P Ry Vol	31c
Sergt Prescott, E T G I P Ry Vol	31d
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, C H G I P Ry Vol	30c
Sergt D'Silva, A Bombay Vol Rifles	29f
Corpl Scott A W Bombay Vol Arty	29e
Sergt-Major Downing J H Bombay Vol Rifles	27c
Lce Corp Lushington G Bombay Vol Rifles	27g
Cr Sergt Harris H M C Bombay Vol Rifles	27g
Corpl Powell, A G G I P Ry Vol	25
Mr Gillard R K Civilian	24
Volkharpe, S H G I P Ry Vol	16
Sergt Instr Briffitt, S Bombay Vol Rifles	14

a Handicapped 8 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 8 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 10 Points.
e Handicapped 8 Points.
f Handicapped 7 Points.
g Handicapped 2 Points.

	Score 500 yds.
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	24a
Lce Corpl A S Alcock G I P Ry Vol Rifles	30b
Corpl Scott A W

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

BALACLAVAS
CARDIGANS
JERSEYS
SOCKS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
SERGES
UNDER-CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

THE WAR
SILK versus COTTON.
TRIUMPH OF THE FORMER.

Our Genuine "KOSSI" SILKS which are in the long run than COTTON, are best suited for Ladies' Blouses and Gents' Suits. They are Soft, Cool, Washing and Durable. A trial order will convince you of this.

Please write for samples to

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT.
(Please reject worthless substitutes.)

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per measem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per measem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veterinary opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE
PIANO SHOP
WHERE you can have the best selection of thoroughly reliable first class PIANOS, on Special Terms or Cash or Monthly Payments, which will cost you no more than Pianos of unknown makers.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. MAGINN'S
FAMOUS
"AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."
"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.R., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 each, in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonial free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 59[illegible] Street, Calcutta.
When you write, please mentioned this paper."

MINTON TILES.
WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.
Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.
IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.
Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or rawing sent.
LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade, Road, Bombay.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1904.

THE NEW LORD WARDEN.

It is too early yet to say that the appointment of Lord Curzon as Warden of the Cinque Ports indicates that his Excellency will not return to India, as Viceroy, after he leaves these shores at the end of next month. Much will depend upon political developments at home between May and October. Should a dissolution come and the Conservative Party be again returned to Power, it is improbable that Simla or Calcutta will see Lord Curzon again as head of the Government of India. His services will be required to strengthen a Ministerial Party which at present exhibits no excess of talent. Recent re-arrangements have left the Cabinet with no ability to spare and, had not Lord Curzon's keen desire at least to complete the Viceregal term of five years in India stood in the way, it cannot be doubted that he would have been re-called before the end of his term to join the Ministry. Of itself, however, his appointment as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, implies neither that he will nor will not return as India's Governor-General. It is a post that in modern times has been conferred upon distinguished servants of the Crown as a mark of appreciation and honour. Within the last century the Lord Wardens have included the Duke of Wellington, Lord Dalhousie, the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Wolseley and the Marquis of Salisbury, but in most instances the appointment has marked the close of an active official career. The original five ports over which the Wardenship was exercised were Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich to which a number of other places were afterwards added. They were established by William the Conqueror and given certain privileges on condition of furnishing fifty-two ships for purposes of defence. The mediæval jurisdiction has long been considerably modified and diminished and the powers of the Lord Warden, which were formerly of great extent, have been correspondingly reduced. He acts as Governor of Dover Castle, has a maritime jurisdiction as Admiral of the Ports, and has the use of an official residence which is one of the finest in England. In the not unlikely event of the Lord Wardenship being the preliminary to a Cabinet appointment, the question of Lord Curzon's successor in India is of interest. The only names that have been prominently mentioned within the last year have since been put out of court by circumstances. But occasionally the name of the Earl of Minto has occurred and there are few less improbable events than that history may repeat itself to the extent that a Governor-General of Canada may, as in the case of Lord Dufferin, become Viceroy of India.

THE GOKTEIK BRIDGE.

We do not suppose that Mr. Archibald Constable, sometime Acting Chief Engineer for Construction on Burma Railways, has any other object to serve in again raising the question of the construction of the Gokteik Bridge than to vindicate his action in connection with it, unless it be to demonstrate the superiority of British engineering work over American. But with one or both of those objects he has published a mass of correspondence on the subject, a copy of which reached us by last mail. It will be remembered that some time ago Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State for India, stated that in consequence of Mr. Constable having reported the riveting of the bridge to be defective, a most searching inquiry and inspection had been made by the Chief Engineer of the Burma Railway Company, assisted by the Government Inspector and they in no way endorsed Mr. Constable's opinion. The Burma Railway Board, composed of most competent Railway experts, the Secretary of State added, are satisfied that the work upon the bridge was sound and reliable and upon them rested the responsibility of seeing that the contract in question was properly executed. If those officials were satisfied, there was nothing further to be said. But it is only fair to hear Mr. Constable's attempt to justify the line of action he adopted. When Chief Engineer for Construction, he tells us, he had to report against the unskilled labour and methods employed by the American contractors, who "openly boasting that they were sure of the support of friends in high places, refused to carry out orders issued under the contract." In this, Mr. Constable declares, they were supported by the Railway Agent in Rangoon—the Railway Auditor and "devoid of any practical or technical knowledge of riveting or bridge erecting whatever—who thereupon, inter alia, wired to London, assuring the Managing Director that all rivets are being and have been carefully inspected and cut out where bad. Work seems sound, but rivets sometimes ugly." This charge is serious enough, but Mr. Constable is not satisfied; he adds that this telegram was sent out in spite of the fact, that he was aware, as officially recorded in the Chief Engineer's office, that the special Bridge Engineer for upwards of eight works had made "no inspection or test whatever of any part of the field riveting on the most important parts of the Bridge," his excuse being that he had "little or no time to test rivets." Mr. Constable was superseded before the very first, even, of his detailed reports could have reached London, this notwithstanding that Sir Frederick Fryer, then Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, "fully impressed by his knowledge of what was going on at Gokteik and the nature of the report submitted to him in draft, wired to Sir Auckland Colvin, the Railway Chairman, asking him to await the receipt of reports."

Mr. Constable denies that the searching inquiry and inspection, of which the Secretary of State made mention, were ever instituted. He avers that the American contractors, contrary to repeated official orders, surreptitiously removed certain rivets, specially marked by himself as typical of execrably bad work in tens of thousands of others, and hastily covered over with coats of paint, also in defiance of orders, hundreds of square yards of other defective work. Mr. Constable asserts that the Senior Government Inspector of Railways "avowedly and purposely never once critically inspected the riveting at the Gokteik while it was in progress." He complained that the Secretary of State omitted all reference to the fact that the American contractors, after having repeatedly failed in under-hand attempts to obtain the details of a project in hand for a very large and costly bridge over the Irrawaddy at Sagaing, so as to forestall other possible tenderers, secured an order, from the Railway Agent in Rangoon, directing the Chief Engineer to supply them with copies of all his plans, soundings, borings, flood registers and confidential reports and estimates in connection therewith. And he concludes his reply to Lord George Hamilton by alleging that from the very first, a species of dry rot was established in the scamped mild steel rivets in the Gokteik bridge by chemical and other changes, intensified of course by the daily vibration of passing trains; also that many other details of erection were not carried out in accordance with the terms of the contract, that consequently this gigantic and internationally very important State-owned bridge is unsafe. Charges such as these cannot be passed over lightly, any more than they can be accepted on the unsupported testimony of one officer, This, Mr. Constable does not desire. What he wishes and what he asked for is the immediate appointment of an independent and open Committee of Enquiry to investigate the truth of his statements and the present condition of the great bridge.

It must be admitted that Mr. Constable's method of stating his case does not impress us. He has issued two foolscap pamphlets on the subject. One of these is entitled "Gokteikiana 1899-1901" and to which is subjoined the text "Yea, they despised the pleasant land but murmured in their tents.—Psalm CVI, 25,26." Then we have a dedication: "It is the everlasting womanly spirit that leadeth us upwards and on; dedicated to M. A. K. and R. M. K. also E.M.S., whose example and sympathy in a London Music Hall and the theatre under Simla's deodars, in Bombay and elsewhere, has always sustained and elevated a storm-tested, but not tired-out pilgrim-man." In his table of contents he tells us that the first two pages are blank, the next contains the title, that following, the imprint; then the dedication, the next is blank and the end outside cover tail-piece emblem" was designed by himself. His second document which is marked "private and confidential" is entitled "Gokteikian and some other facts of 1898—1903" and the legend it bears is "'Tis very true, my Sovereign King, my skill may well be doubted; But facts are chiels that winna ding, An downa be disputed." In the document, he quotes reports and so forth in support of the statement of his case which we have reviewed in the foregoing paragraphs. We suppose either the Burma Railway Company or the Public Works Department will have an opportunity of seeing the pamphlets, for we observe that some seven hundred copies of each have been printed and presumably for circulation. An expert report on the present condition of the bridge might prove satisfactory to the contractors and acceptable to the public. We are loth to believe that a responsible official would make the statements he has, unless he is prepared to prove them, though as we have said, there are features in his method of making his representations which do not inspire unqualified confidence. But if United States contractors are to compete against us on our own ground, it is only fair that we should know they beat us by fair means and by better material and workmanship than our own. The Gokteik bridge is a very fine criterion to go by and we should like to see the report of a careful and expert inspection, such as is said to have taken place but which Mr. Constable emphatically denies.

POLO AND CRICKET.

The recent meeting held at the Bombay Gymkhana by local polo players to consider a proposed application to Government to reserve a portion of the maidan exclusively for polo is one with which we have not much sympathy. To state the situation briefly, it is proposed by a dozen or so people who play polo to deprive something like three hundred cricketers, members of the small clubs which have their pitches on the maidan, of the means of playing cricket. This is what it would pratically amount to, were Government to accede to the request of the meeting. In the application to Government it is suggested that the maidan cricket clubs could be accommodated with pitches on the Oval which in the dry season could be well played on by cricketers, and that the necessary funds to drain the ground could be raised by private contributions. Surely those who attended the meeting must be aware that the Bombay cricket season is during the monsoon months at which time of the year the Oval is nothing better than a hopeless morass on which it is impossible to play cricket. Another point is all the plots on the Oval have aleady been allotted to European clubs, and even supposing the ground could be put in proper trim for cricket, there would be no room for the maidan clubs. Attempts have been made before now to drain the Oval but without success, and some of the European clubs have spent large sums in the vain effort to make the ground suitable for cricket. To do this successfully would necessitate a large outlay which we feel assured would never be raised by private contributions and moreover it would be necessary to re-turf the whole of the ground which could not be done under a considerable outlay. Cricketers have given up the Oval as hopeless and very few would feel disposed to spend money in this direction. It may be questioned whether local polo players in their anxiety to improve the conditions under which the game is played are acting fairly by the large number of cricketers who use the maidan, especially in the matter of spending money. In the one case, that of polo players, the convenience of only a very small number is involved while in the other case the proposed change would affect some hundreds. It has frequently been pointed out that if polo players want a ground they could utilise the space within the race-course at Mahalaksmi. A considerable sum would no doubt have to be spent in putting this site in order for polo, but it will be conceded that polo players as a class are in a better position to spend money in pursuit of their favourite game than maidan club cricketers.

THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

The question of the remuneration of the Senior Lady Physician of the Cama Hospital is at present attracting some attention. The pay of the appointment of the present incumbent is Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 900 per mensem with leave under the European Service Rules. There is reason to believe, however, that an attempt will be made to reduce the value of the appointment to Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700 and Indian Service leave rules. The thing is unjust. The Government of India is at the bottom of the mischief. It bases its calculations on the Dufferin hospitals, which are subordinate to Civil Hospitals and inferior in every way. Bombay Government, on the other hand, made the Cama, a civil hospital, and it would be absurd to pay the head of a civil hospital at the same rate as a subordinate. The Government of India should be made to understand the differences, and no doubt will be. Otherwise the Cama hospital will suffer severely.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 18th inst., left Aden at 10 p.m on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m., on Saturday next.

Sir Edward Law, Financial Member, will make a short tour in Assam next month before proceeding to Simla.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th March 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 317,814 maunds and Rs. 58,001 in the earnings.

The death occurred, at Lahore, on Friday, of Major-General Raoul De Bourbel, the well-known engineer. The deceased officer retired from the Army seventeen years ago after a distinguished record of service, and had since done much further useful work as an engineer, especially in connection with the railway.

It will be noticed that provision is made in the Military Budget of 1904-05 for some 11¼ lakhs on account of the military escort with the Aden Delimitation Commission. It appears that though the work from Dthala south-westwards to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb is practically completed, the Turkish Government are anxious that the frontier from Dthala north-eastward should also be demarcated, so as to settle the whole question, once for all. If this arrangement is made, the Joint Commission will still have several months' more employment before it.

The Amir, is just now busying himself with his army, and is paying particular attention to wheeled transport. Some Russian transport-carts have been obtained from Tashkent and these are to serve as patterns for use in the Kabul workshops. They are described as being very light, and are made in detachable parts presumably for easy carriage by railway in case of rapid mobilisation. Afghanistan has, however, no railways, and the roads as a rule are not fit for wheeled transport. The Amir would do well to rely upon mules, ponies and camels.

As regards another Boundary Commission that is still in the field, namely, that under Colonel McMahon on the Siesan border, the provision for its military escort is only Rs. 1 61,000, for the coming financial year. We take it, therefore, that the demarcation operations in that quarter are now coming to a close, though it is impossible yet to say when the return journey to Quetta will be undertaken. It is understood that a satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at which should prevent future quarrels between the Persians and Afghans regarding the irrigation channels and water rights on the Lower Helmand.

Last Tuesday's "Fort St. George Gazette" contains the G. O. authorising the construction and maintenance and regulating the working of the following lines of Mono-rail tramway within the limits of the Madras Municipality:—No. 1.—From the Municipal toll-gate on the Erukkanjeri road to Basin bridge, 1 1-2 mile; No.—2.—From Basin bridge to Salt Cotaurs, 1 mile; No. 3.—From the Municipal toll-gate on the Poonamallee road to the road metal depot at the Chetput Railway station, 1 mile; No. 4.—From the Municipal toll-gate on the Mount Road to the road metal depot near the Teynampet Post Office, 3-4 mile—or a total length of 4 1-4 miles.

An amusing story comes from a colliery district not 200 miles from Calcutta, says a contemporary. It appears that a Railway official, who is in charge of the construction of a new line that is being made, hearing that thieves were about, put his revolver under his pillow, when he retired to roost in his tent for the night. The thieves, strange to relate, turned up as expected and the engineer towards the small hours was awakened by one of them gently moving the boxes which were placed under his stretcher. Determining to give the thief an unholy fright (if not more), our engineer friend noiselessly drew the revolver from beneath his pillow and lay quite still waiting for the thief to emerge. Unfortunately however, he fell asleep again after a minute or two and woke to find his revolver in his hand undischarged, and that his light fingered visitors had made a clean sweep of everything in the tent.

The last mail brought the news from Cambridge that Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed has been elected to Sir Isaac Newton's Studentship. This studentship is worth £200 a year for three years and next to the Smith's prize, which is of a nominal money value is the highest ambition of the mathematical student. Dr. Ziauddin was educated at Aligarh and the M. C. College of Allahabad and was awarded the State scholarship by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University in 1901. He was then an Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Aligarh and over 21 years of age; but the Syndicate recommended to the Government that this condition should not be insisted upon, as they were convinced that Dr Ziauddin wished to go to Europe for the purposes of study only and would on his return devote himself to education in India. As required by the regulations under which the Isaac Newton Studentship is held, Dr. Ziauddin has declared his intention of taking up the study of certain astronomical problems and of devoting himself to the subject of Arabian astronomy. From the days of Delambre and Sedi Uot who wrote about 1820, no one seems to have approached the subject of Arabian astronomy from the scientific point of view. Since that time a number of manuscripts have been discovered and some of them translated, but the subject has not since been dealt with by scholars familiar with modern astronomical science; and though a good deal has been published regarding the results obtained by the Arabian astronomers no attention has been devoted to the methods and means employed by them.

THE JAPANESE PROTECTORATE OF KOREA.

[BY ANGUS HAMILTON.]

The Protectorate over Korea, which the Government of the Mikado proclaimed recently, is as important as anything which may result from the present war between Russia and Japan. Unfortunately for British interests, the action of the Japanese Government has been ignored by the Press of England, while on the Continent also this new decree has practically escaped attention. Nevertheless, the circumstance is imbued with great significance, and, inasmuch as it establishes Japan's position in Korea, the recent edict merits the closer attention of those publicists who are interested in the affairs of the Far East. It cannot be denied that Japan possesses interests in Korea, whose existence equips with moral justification the argument by which she defends her proclamation.

Her interests in Korea, indeed, are pre-eminent, writes Mr. Angus Hamilton in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and their importance corresponds with the development of the country. Yet Japan has won for herself that especial position in Korea which now distinguishes her by many devices whose employment, surreptitiously or without concealment, as circumstances may have warranted, do not show that any special consideration for the welfare of Korea has determined her motives. The position of Korea in regard to Japan is, of course, unfortunate, geographically and politically. Lying between the territories of China on the one hand and the Empire of Japan on the other, Korea never has been quite free from that intimidating influence by which a paramount Power exercises its authority. Since Korea became an independent kingdom, the question of paramountcy has remained in abeyance, Japan taking the place of China when there was occasion. Korea, however, has not displayed overmuch appreciation of the benevolence of Japan, avoiding rather than seeking any opportunity which would give Japan an excuse for the exercise of the more benign qualities of her protective influence. The attitude of Korea in the past, therefore, has prevented Japan from announcing to the world, previous to the present campaign, that blessed doctrine of protection by grace of which weaker Powers are absorbed by their stronger fellows. However, now that the inevitable has been accomplished, and Korea has surrendered her independence to the custody of Japan, we may regard the incidence of the question less than the ultimate effect of the suzerainty which is now proclaimed.

There can be little doubt that the establishment of a protectorate over Korea will operate disastrously against the various vested interests which foreigners hold in Korea. The concessions that are already established there may be less injuriously affected by the new order than those for which at some future date a sphere of activity in Korea may be sought. Hitherto the markets of Korea have been opened to the trade of the world, the competition of Japan, arising from the propinquity of the Island Kingdom to the shores of Korea, constituting the one real obstacle to any great demand for Western goods being manifested by them. Japan in the past has possessed a monopoly of supply and demand in relation to the requirements of the Koreans, the advantage of position promoting the sympathetic development of her own industries. Korea, therefore, has become an integral factor in the commercial existence of Japan, and as the trade between the two States increased, the antipathy of the Japanese to foreign competition in this particular market has been revealed. It is but natural to assume, therefore, that the political protection which she has now guarranteed to Korea is but the forerunner of a degree of commercial protection which has been impossible in the past. In the main, however, the commercial supremacy which the Japanese industries enjoy in Korea does not rest upon any political foundation, the exclusion of foreign products from the markets of Korea being engineered by the Japanese trader themselves, who refuse to sell or in any way to push foreign products. This opposition to foreign-made goods has resulted in what may be described as a commercial combination animated by a spirit of communism. It has, as I have previously remarked, no foundation in the political acts of either country. It enjoys no political recognition, its existence is not in any way encouraged by the officials. Nevertheless, between the manufacturer in Japan and his agent in Korea, between the wholesale merchant in Japan and the retail trader in Korea, there is a strong reuniting sentiment against foreign competition. The feeling is perhaps a natural one, while its existence constitutes the most extraordinary form of commercial protection by which the trade between any two States has ever been held together.

If this condition of things has been in existence for some years without the benevolent assistance of the paternal Government, a very much more serious state of affairs may arise when the Government of Japan begins to administer the affairs of Korea with its own hands. We may expect, then, the relations existing between our colonies and the mother country to be reproduced in the "modus vivendi" which will operate between Korea and Japan. Japan has already betrayed her appreciation of the doctrine of Protection in her relations with Formosa—the only colony of importance which the Empire of Japan possesses at the present moment. In respect of Formosa countervailing duties exist, and a very close protectionist tariff is maintained against foreign imports. Japan in this particular instance does not enjoy the materia advantage which would accrue to her if the Formosan trade were greater than it is. In connection with Korea, where the capacity of trade is somewhat indefinite, a fresh complexion altogether is imparted to the future situation.

It is as well, perhaps, if this view of the relations between Japan and Korea finds recognition among those commercial classes of this country that are interested in the Far Eastern trade. They themselves, perhaps, can do but little to counteract the effect of Japanese competition in the markets of Korea, but in certain directions the representative houses in the Far East may cut into the market by trading direct with Korea, and not through the medium of Japan. Unfortunately there is very little direct trade between China and Korea, the local agents in Korea of firms established in China dealing in the main with the export rather than the import trade. It has so happened, therefore, that in all the Treaty ports and in the country districts, Korean and Japanese pedlars stock wares which are the product of Japan. These goods may represent an article of genuine production, or they may be the result of close imitation of foreign-made goods. Whatever they may be, they fulfil the requirements of the markets, while the trade done is beneficial to Japan.

In a certain degree the trade of Korea has been limited by the lack of development in the country itself. The Government of Korea has been opposed to any very general adoption of foreign principles in the regulation of its trade and in the commercial advancement of the country. But, with Japanese ascendency over Korea now assured, we may expect to see this conservatism disappear—exchanged indeed, for a radical departure such as distinguished the conversion of Japan. Under the present condition this new order will redound to the benefit of Japan, who, already controlling the markets of Korea, certainly will retain in her own hands the direction of their future development. The position which Japan will then hold in Korea will be of such supreme importance that it will be useless to regard the country as other than a Japanese province; and, in fact, the latest move of Japan in giving to the world the conditions which regulate her protectorate, prepares the way for action of a more definite description in the near future. This may follow the lines of our policy in Egypt, or it may strike out a path for itself, and, through the instrumentality of a Governor-General, bring the kingdom of Korea still more under the yoke of its neighbour and overlord. In any case it is foolish to suppose that the protectorate of Japan over Korea is an altogether benevolent doctrine. It serves the purposes of Japan, and her purpose only, and in an exactly similar degree it is opposed to the interests of America and Great Britain, who, after Japan, are the next important factors in her trade, and Germany and France, who are at this moment the least interested.

(Concluded on page 8.)

STILL, PORT ARTHUR.

ANOTHER BOTTLING ATTEMPT.

TORPEDOERS IN ACTION.

RUSSIAN VESSEL STRANDED.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

An official despatch published at St. Petersburg states that early on the morning of the 27th inst., four large merchant steamers convoyed by torpedo-boats approached Port Arthur harbour but were discovered by the searchlight.

The Russian batteries and guardships at once opened a heavy fire. Lieutenant Krinizki, commanding the torpedoer Silny, fearing the enemy might break through, turned the merchantmen from their course blowing up the prow of the leading steamer.

Three of the steamers were stranded on the right side of the fair way and the fourth was sunk clear of the channel which is still open.

The Silny then engaged the Japanese torpedoers, losing seven men killed and 13 wounded, including the Commander.

The Japanese fleet appeared at daybreak and the Russian Squadron put out to meet them, but no engagement resulted, the Japanese retiring southwards.

A further official account describes the merchantmen as fireships.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that the Russian torpedoer was sunk.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Further official telegrams received at St. Petersburg state that when the Japanese fleet appeared on the morning of the 27th, the Russian fleet was leaving the harbour and opened fire with the forts on the Japanese fleet which withdrew evidently declining an engagement.

The Silny's engines were damaged by a shell during the fight with the Japanese torpedoers.

The Silny stranded on a reef, but subsequently refloated and entered the harbour.

An infernal machine was found on board the fireships, and the connecting wires were cut by the officers who boarded the sunken steamer and extinguished the fire. The fireships were armed with machine guns which were used against the Russian torpedoers.

The crews escaped in the boats.

General Kuropatkin has reached Mukden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

An "Englishman" special cable, dated London, the 27th instant, says :—

This morning four Japanese fireships attempted to block Port Arthur. The Russian torpedo-boats attacked and destroyed the foremost ship. Two others were stranded on the rocks and the fourth sank in the harbour. The passage remains open.

A Russian officer and six seamen were killed and a Commander and twelve men were wounded.

Telegrams from Colombo, dated March, 27th state :—

There is a constant movement of large bodies of Russian forces along both banks of the Yalu, where miles of fortifications are being constructed. The ice on the river is still strong enough to bear the troops, and is thus greatly facilitating operations.

The attitude of the Chinese is beginning to cause alarm to the Russian authorities.

Rolling-stock is being massed on the China-Eastern railway, in the vicinity of Peking, and this embarrasses the Russian Military authorities at Niuchwang who find themselves short of rolling-stock. Other signs of Chinese disaffection are apparent.

For weeks past Russian Agents at Tientsin, Chifu and other ports have been vainly trying to obtain supplies. There is an increasing shortage at all head-quarters of the Russian Army.

The troops at Mukden and Niuchwang are suffering severely from the intense cold.

The Russian forces now at Liao-yang number 58,000 infantry and cavalry.

The only troops at Port Arthur are four infantry battalions.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN ON THE WAR.

In a remarkable article which the "Speaker" publishes, Prince Kropotkin combats a view that is widely held about the beneficial effects which a Russian defeat would exercise on the internal condition of Russia. The impossibility of maintaining the present absolutism had already, he said, become apparent to the rulers themselves. M. Plehve himself only gave it another ten years. War or no war, the absolute rule had to disappear. "Under such circumstances what can the war do but to impose new incredible sufferings upon the Russian nation, and to postpone the solution of the great problems just named, to put an end to the great and broad popular agitation, and to reduce the little agitation that will be possible in war time to minor issues? And if the war takes such a turn that Russia has to face great disasters, like that of Plevna, nearer to home than the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, then we shall see Russian patriotism taking the same turn as it took in 1877 and 1878."

Russian expansion in Manchuria is, he thinks, a misfortune for the Russian people. Prince Kropotkin has no sympathy with the Japanese.

"We know something of the Johannesburg method of preparing wars. Another Johannesburg has sprung up at Shanghai, and a third is now Tokio with its Anglo-Japanese press . . . Things become serious when we are told by English friends of the Japanese that it is not at all Korea that the Japanese want—that it is Pekin—not at all more room for their population, which without any war would have permeated Korea, Manchuria, and the Russian Maritime Province, but the military lead of China."

Prince Kropotkin further combats the notion that the era of reforms in Russia was due to the Crimean war, which it followed. "The death of Nicholas I. and the advent to the throne of his son Alexander II. who, like his brother Constantine, had received an advanced Liberal education, was an event far more important for the direction of politics in Russia than the fall of Sebastopol." War, says Prince Kropotkin, is always an evil, whatever its issue may be. "More than any war," he concludes, "this one, which represents the letting loose of the worst capitalistic instincts, is a calamity which every thinking man ought to combat with all his energy."

THE JAPAN-KOREA ALLIANCE.

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

The following are the terms of the Protocol concluded between Japan and Korea :—

"Mr. Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and Major-General Yet Chi-yong Minister of State for Foreign Affairs ad interim of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Art. 1.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

Art. 2.—The Imperial Government of Japan shall, in a spirit of firm friendship, ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.

Art. 3.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

Art. 4.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by the aggression of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as circumstances require, and in such case the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote the action of the Imperial Japanese Government. The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the abovementioned object, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from a strategical point of view.

Art. 5.—The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principles of the present Protocol.

Art. 6.—Details in connection with the present Protocol shall be arranged as the circumstances at maturity require between the representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea."

It is considered that in the prosecution of the present war, the use of some of the ports and some portions of the territory of Korea for strategic purposes is inevitable with a view to facilitate military operation and to show that such use is with the full knowledge and consent of Korea and not in disregard or violation of her independence or territorial integrity, and also to prevent future complications, the Japanese Government concluded the above Protocol with the Korean Government on the 23rd instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Lord Curzon Appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The appointment of Lord Curzon to the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports is officially announced.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, with English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m., to-day.

AMRITSAR KSHATRUJA CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, MARCH 27.

The fourth Kshatruja Conference sittings will be held at Amritsar on 2nd and 3rd April in Rai Gagarmal's temple, near the Railway station ; all Khatris are invited ; railway concession certificates are available from Lala Harmandas Dugal, Secretary Rai Karmachand. The District Judge will preside.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed yesterday in a fresh breeze from the south-west. The "A" class yachts started with time in hand and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock round North Karanja Buoy round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard.

It was a close haul to South Karanja Buoy and the yachts rounded in the following order, Nanta, Melody, Sapphire, Stella and Forella, this order was maintained round Sunk Rock and North Karanja Buoy. On the beat to South Karanja Buoy, Nanta gave up Stella over hauled Melody and Forella overtook Sapphire. It was now a reach to the Committee Vessel, Stella increased her lead on the other yachts and won the Cup presented by Lady Jenkins, Melody being second, Forella only being 49 seconds behind Melody.

Time All'ces on Course.		Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.
M	S			H M S
6	0	Stella	Lt-Col H W Beyl, I M S	6 15 12
16	0	Melody	Mr G B K Maweth.	6 24
7	30	Sapphire	Capt Meter, R E & Mr R H H Hopkins	6 31 18
Scr		Forella	Mr A H Barlow	6 21 57
2	30	Nanta	Mr G B Adamson	did not finish
11	0	China	Mr E Coubar	did not start

The "B" Class Yachts started with time in hand and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round S. K. Buoy leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port, and thence to Committee Vessel.

It was a close haul with a fresh breeze to S. K Buoy, Sayonara being the first round, the others rounded in the same order as at the start, from the mark it was a beat to Sunk Rock the wind becoming lighter and varying in directions. Sayonara was again first round the Rock, the other yachts becoming becalmed in a flood tide were a long time getting round. Janetta then gave up. Sayonara increased her lead on the run to N. K. Buoy and on the beat to the Committee Vessel winning the Cup presented by Lady Jenkins. Trixie being second and the other yachts did not finish before dark.

Time All'ces on Course.		Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.
M	S			H M S
10	20	Sayonara	M J Curtis, RAMC	6 32 21
3	30	Trixie	Mr R G Monteath	6 51 45
3	30	Pixie	Mr E R Smetham	did not finish before dark
5	30	Erin	Mr R H Ireland	did not finish before dark
Scr		Janetta	The Officer, R E	did not finish

Tomtit Class and Handicap race started at 2-40 p.m and sailed a course round Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and thence to Committee vessel. Distance 10-3 miles.

It was a close haul to S. K. Buoy. Meg being the first round followed by Tomtit Sayonara Coralie, Midget and Maud ; this order was maintained S. K. and N.K. Buoy, there being two minutes between Meg and Tomtit and Tomtit and Lapwing Coralie being close behind. It was a tidious back to the Committee Vessel, Meg stood well in shore and getting out of the tide won the Cup presented by Lady Jenkins Tomtit being second and Lapwing third.

Time All'ces on Course.		Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M	S			H M S	H M S
Scr		Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 48 18	3 8 18
Scr		Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	6 3 13	3 53 11
7	27	Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	6 23	3 32 29
13	15	Coralie	Mr D H Hinsing	6 44 21	3 51 6
13	15	Maud	Mr J E Needham	did not finish	
5	18	Midget	Officers R A	did not finish	
13	15	Hawthorn	Mr L Wargan	did not start	

THE VICEROY'S SHIKAR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 28.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar and Mr. Marindin, the Commissioner of the Division, will be the guests of the Viceroy in his Excellency's Shooting Camp, next month.

VICEROY'S FAREWELL DINNER.

Lord Curzon gave a Dinner Party this evening at which the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Andrew Fraser, Lord Kitchener, the Chief Justice and all members of the Council and the High Court Judges with their wives were present. His Excellency who was in the happiest vein proposed the healths of Sir Thomas Raleigh, Sir Henry Prinsep, Mr. Jestice Amir Ali and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary and referred to the valuable services, each had rendered the State.

After dinner the insignia of the K. C. S. I. and K. C. I. E. were respectively bestowed upon Sir Thomas Raleigh and H. T. Prinsep. The party dispersed shortly afterwards.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

There is likely to be prolonged meetings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Wednesday, when the Budget Statement will be discussed.

The only other business upon the board is the question by Rai Sri Ram Bahadur on the subject of confining to Europeans and Eurasians the examination for admission into the Telegraph training class at Lucknow.

THE SOMALI EXPEDITION.

OFFICER KILLED BY A LION.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON DERVISHES.

The General officer commanding in Somaliland reports the death of Major Ewing of the North Staffordshire Regiment, who was mauled by a wounded lion, twenty miles from Wadamago.

On the 12th March a patrol under Major Osborne, King's African Rifles, dispersed two dervish camps 30 miles south of Gerowai, killing thirty dervishes, capturing 8 rifles and 1,700 camels. On the 19th the Las Duri column dispersed a dervish raiding party, killing fifty dervishes and capturing 500 rounds of ammunition, 27 camels and 1,200 sheep.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE FOR INDIA.

It is understood that the scheme for an Imperial Customs Service for India includes the appointment of five Collectors, one each for the Ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi, of whom three will be Civilians and two promoted from amongst Assistant Collectors appointed direct to the Service from Home.

The death at Chalowai Tea Estate is reported of Mr. G. S. Paterson, a leading planter.

Lieutenant Gee, R.A., is posted to the Frontier Garrison Artillery.

The Mohurrum processions are passing off quietly here.

MADRAS BEZWADA RAILWAY.

SUIT DECREED AGAINST.

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

Mr. Justice Moore delivered judgment in the Madras High Court this morning in the suit brought against the Secretary of State for India by C. S. Bangara Naidu, railway contractor, claiming Rs. 7,300 or thereabouts for contract work executed on the Madras Bezwada State Railway last year ; particulars of the case have already appeared. His Lordship held that plaintiff was entitled to Rs. 2,371 with taxed costs, less Rs. 1,296 paid into Court and Rs. 396 paid on the first day of hearing. Mr C. F. Napier, instructed by Messrs Grant and Greatorex, solicitors, appeared for plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Wallis Advocate-General instructed by Mr. Sutherland Orr, Government Solicitor.

WATER METERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines for the information of the Bombay Municipality, regarding the Meter Tax on water supply, to the family houses. The Municipality have now served the house-owners with notices, to the effect that from the 1st of April the water will be supplied by Meter system, at annas four per thousand gallons and that a rent of Rs. 5 per annum will be charged for each meter. This system of supplying water, will be a matter of controversy between the landlords and their tenants. For instance, let us suppose, that a landlord has only two water pipes for the use of his seven or eight tenants in different houses. In such a case how will he be able to keep an account of water used by each of his tenants? For, every tenant might say, that he has used only a small quantity of water. To avoid this contingency, the landlord will have to give a separate pipe for each house or tenant, at an additional expense of meter rent. This unnecessary expense, will cause the landlord to increase the rent of his houses and consequently, the poor tenants will have to suffer.—Yours etc.

BALLARAM JANARDHAN SATHARE.

Dadar, March 27.

THE P. & O. BALLAARAT IN COLLISION.

VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED.

A Shanghai telegram, dated March 7th, to the "Hongkong Telegraph" says :—On Sunday, while the P. and O. mail steamer Ballaarat was passing Woosung, she was in collision with the river steamer Chang On. The mail boat cut the river steamer to the water-edge amidship, and the Ballaarat's forefoot was so badly damaged that the ship will be unable to take the homeward mails.

The Chang On was run on shore in order to save her from sinking. No lives were lost.

The P. and O. s.s. Coromandel will take the homeward mails.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

MORE TROUBLE IN NATIVE TOWN.

NO IMMERSION OF TABOOTS.

YESTERDAY was the last day of the Mohurrum festival, when the religious fervour and excitement which agitated the Mahomadan mind during the preceding nine days ought to have ended in peace and quietude, as they have done for several years past. An incident, however, which occurred in Doctor Street at an early hour on Saturday morning last, when a number of Borahs were said to have issued forth from the Borah mosque and attacked the party accompanying the Rungari Moholla taboot, was the cause of much general restlessness in Mahomedan quarters in the city. Two of the Borah assailants were placed before the Magistrate on Saturday afternoon, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, for three months each. The Rungari Moholla tabootwallas however, not satisfied with this vindication of the law, took it into their own hands. After parading in different Mahomedan localities on Saturday night the lattar attempted a reprisal upon the Borahs living in Doctor Street-but were prevented from entering it. The processions arrived at Pydhonie about half past 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and entered Abdul Rehman Street their own quarter, with the apparent intention of terminating their labours for the day. The Commissisner and Deputy Commissioner and the Police Officers, who were on duty at Pydhonie through the night, then left the place. No sooner had they done so than they were apprised of a disturbance having taken place. It appeared that the Rungari Moholla tabootwallas, on their way through Abdul Rehman Street, assaulted some Borahs whom they met in the street or found sleeping in their verandahs. They smashed every thing which came in their way, and which they thought belonged to Borahs. The rioters turned into other streets and committed further attacks upon Borahs. Owing to this lawless behaviour of the Rungari Moholla tabootwallas, the Commissioner of Police cancelled the license granted for their taboot, and directed that it should not be removed from its place either for the purpose of parading it along with other taboots after midnight on Sunday, or for carrying it yesterday in procession for immersion at Coolie Bunder.

The Rungari Moholla tabootwallas communicated with their co-religionists and made a grievance of the cancellation of their license by the police authorities. The latter were implored to restore the license, but the Police Commissioner was of opinion that the law must be respected, and remained firm in his resolve to enforce his order regarding the Rungari Moholla taboot. The other tabootwallas, out of apparent sympathy with the latter, resolved not to move their own toboots in procession. The police authorities, by arrangement with the military authorities, were prepared for any emergency that might arise, but were determined to see that the law was respected.

The holders of licenses for taboots persevered in their resolve not to move the taboots for immersion at Coolie Bunder yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner of Police remained firm in his resolve not to yield to the Rungari Moholla tabootwallas, who insisted upon their license being restored to them, and who had succeeded in inducing the licensees of other taboots to imitate their example in not removing the taboots for immersion in the sea. The version of the Rungari Moholla tabootwallas was that they were not the aggressors on Sunday morning, and that their license had been cancelled without just cause. The Commissioner required them to satisfy him at to the correctness of the above version, which however they could not do. They were therefore told not to join the processions on Sunday night, which was the "Katal-ki rath."

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a conference was held at the Central Police Office between the Commissioner of Police and 16 principal license holders of taboots in the city. The latter asked that their processions should be allowed to pass through Doctor Street, in which the Bohra Mosque is situated and where the disturbance took place on Saturday morning. To this proposal the Commissioner offered no objection. The Commissioner was importuned that the license of the Rungari Moholla taboot should be restored ; but the Commissioner declined. After some discussion, the tabootwallas appeared to yield to the decision of the Commissioner, but after they had left the Police Headquarters, there was no sign of wise counsels prevailing among them, for they took no steps to remove the taboots in procession.

During the afternoon some excitement and restlessness prevailed in Mahomedan quarters in the city, and large crowds of people paraded the streets. In Doctor Street, the scene of the original disturbance, a specially strong guard of police was stationed for the maintenance of order. Other guards of police were also stationed in the chief Mahomedan centres. The troops in garrison were, by arrangement with the military authorities, kept ready for any emergency. Both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner moved about in the principal streets to see that the public peace was in no way endangered. The usual time for the removal of the taboots, that is about mid-day, was allowed by the tabootwallas to slip by, and up to 2 o'clock there was no sign of the usual gay processions.

Till a late hour in the afternoon, there was no sign of better counsels prevailing with the Mahomedan processionists. Large masses of people collected during the day round about the Pydhownie Police Station, where several of the European Police Officers were on duty to preserve the peace. A very strong detachment of native police under European Officers also continued on guard inside the Crawford Markets. The same state of active vigilance was observable at Null Bazaar Police Station, the Two Tanks Police Station, the Jacob Circle and other Mahomedan quarters. In each of these places large numbers of people assembled to watch the situation and carried on general town gossips about the result of the step taken by the police authorities. There was a sort of scare among the more peaceable citizens and trades people in different quarters of the city as to the probable results of this tension of public feeling, which had reached a stage bordering upon panic, so that the most trivial incident, such as the bolting of horse, the running of a man through a street, seemed to add to its ticklishness. Such a state of feeling continued throughout the Mahomedan localities of the city up to a late hour yesterday ; but fortunately without any serious disturbance of the peace.

The Borah inhabitauts were naturally in a state of alarm. As few of them as possible were to be observed in the streets in the prosecution of the daily avocations, and they seemed prudently to keep out of harm's way. Any stray Borahs found in Mahomedan quarters were made the victims of the wrath of their opponants. Yesterday afternoon at a quarter past 2 o'clock a Borah named Jeewaji Nathoobhoy aged thirty-five was found lying in Doctor Street, with his bowels protruding, in a hopeless condition, It appeared that while passing through the street he was attacked with a knife by a memon, who effected his escape, immediately after the occurrence. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his dying declaration was recorded by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. In another instance, another Borah named Fazale Hoosein Rajabali, was attacked with a stick in Ghogari Mohalla which caused a nasty cut in his head.

The Joolai Mahomedans, who live mostly in Jacob Circle and Ripon Road, are in the habit of carrying their taboots for immersion in the sea at the Mahaluxmee Vellard. They do so at an early hour in the morning, but they abstained from doing so yesterday morning, in consequence, it is alleged, of an order issued by the Commissioner of Police prohibiting them from carrying their taboots with the beating of tom-toms and the striking of their chests in token of mourning &c. There was therefore no procession of taboots in the Joolai quarters and the paper mausoleums had water sprinkled over them and allowed to remain in their respective places.

About half-past 8 o'clock a Borah named Abdul Hoosein Jewaji while getting from a tram car in Bhendy Bazaar, was attacked with sticks by Mahomedans. He sustained several contused wounds and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

At 6 o'clock several of the taboots were "thunda Karo" by sprinkling water over them in their respective localities. After water had been sprinkled over them, they were screened off. This indicated that the ceremony of immersion which would otherwise have been performed in the sea, was performed at home.

About half an hour after, crowds in the streets became small and apparently dispersed, there was a temporary lull, but it was the sign for an impending storm. The military were called out but before they arrived the situation took a serious turn. Large bands of Mahomedans armed with bamboo cudgels were seen running across the Bhendy Bazaar and Null Bazaar attacking stray Borahs, stopping tram cars to see if there were any Borahs in them.

At 8 o'clock the Police at the Pydhownie Police Station were informed that a large number of Mahomedans had gathered together opposite the Nawab Musjid in Bhendy Bazaar Road and were attacking Borahs and stopping tram cars. A strong force of the policemen under Superintendent Sloane with Inspectors Favel, Fish and Molaroff rushed to the spot. The crowd at first showed a defiant attitude and would not disperse. They even pelted the police with stones. The mounted and the foot police then charged them and dispersed them in a few minutes. Inspector Dixon of the Mounted Police was struck with a stone. He fell off his horse and was injured.

In the meantime 260 men of the Cheshire Regiment under the command of Colonel Hardy arrived by special tram cars from Colaba. The other officers were Captain Grove, Captain Ash, Lieutenant Jones and Lieutenant Sherringham. About eighty men of the Royal Garrison Artillery also came under the command of Major Jenkins. As soon as the troops took up their position at Pydhownie, the crowd which had assembled there, dispersed. The troops were stationed at the following points : 50 at Null Bazaar, 50 at the J. J. Hospital, 50 at the Sulleman Chowkey, 50 at Jail Road, 50 at the Crawford Markets, 50 at Pydhownie and 80 kept in reserve. The Military would be on duty until 6 o'clock this morning. The fact that a very few persons have been injured speaks volumes for the vigilance of the police, who have been incessantly on duty for the past two days. A detachment of the Governor's bodyguard was also brought into requisition for patrol duty.

Later with the arrival of the military, matters entirely calmed down. The Riot Act was read ; but at a late hour everything was quiet.

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

WE ("Times") understand that a despatch dated Calcutta, Dec. 31st, 1903 has been received at the India Office, giving an account of the steps which have been, and are being taken by the Indian Government to consider the question of the packing of Indian cotton, and the possibility of a better class of cotton being profitably grown in India. Premising that some time must necessarily elapse before their conclusion on this important subject can be finally stated, but that they desire without waiting further to inform the India Office of the progress already made, the Indian Government, after consultation with the Government of Bombay, express their concurrence in the opinion formulated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in October 1901, that no practicable measures by the Government would limit the evils complained of in connection with packing. The prevention of adulteration and admixture is declared to be an exceedingly difficult question, which has been on many occasions under discussion, and regarding which the views of the mercantile or manufacturing community interested have been sought not only in India, but in Liverpool and Manchester. For about 20 years—from 1863 to 1882—attempts were made to prevent the evils by legislation ; and in 1891 the desirability of reviving penal legislation was raised by Mr. (now Sir Evan) James, and continued for some years under investigation. But in 1895 the Bombay Government, reviewing the results of the investigations, took a line strongly unfavourable to the measures suggested—measures which had been emphatically opposed by almost all persons engaged in the cotton trade—and their position remains unchanged.

The second and more important question of improving the cultivation of Indian cotton has according to the despatch now to hand, received much attention, though undoubtedly with little practical result up to the present. Efforts were at first directed too much to the acclimatization of exotic species. More recently attention has been given to the improvement of indigenous varieties at the several Government farms, and the Indian Government are convinced that in this direction lies their best hope of success. The great importance of improving the quality of Indian cotton has always been recognised by the Indian Government, and when an inspector-general of agriculture was appointed in 1901, he was asked to devote his first attention to the subject. Experiments were then undertaken on a more extensive scale under the personal supervision of the inspector-general, who had studied the methods adopted in America. The cultivation of exotic varieties has not been discontinued, but the main object of the experiments has been the improvement of the quality of indigenous varieties and the possibility of obtaining new and improved varieties by hybridisation. The more important experiments are being carried out at Surat but experiments under the general direction of the inspector-general are also being made in Behar, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. The inspector-general has now the assistance of Mr. Fletcher, the deputy director of agriculture in Bombay, who is, it is understood, specially interested in cotton cultivation, and the experiments will, therefore, have every chance of success. It must necessarily, however, take some years before any definite results can be reached.

Two suggestions were made by the British Cotton Growing Association in June last—namely, that a survey should be made of the existing cotton of India and that seed farms should be established all over India. The first of these proposals is based upon recommendations by Sir George Watt, which have already been brought before the Indian Government by the Board of Scientific Advice and have been approved. The survey is now being pushed on by the reporter on economic products acting in conjunction with the director of the botanical survey The Indian Government think it more important to press on the survey than to adopt the suggestion of the Association that gentlemen of experience should be appointed to investigate the methods of cotton growing in other countries. Valuable information might be collected by these means, but it would not assist the survey of indigenous varieties. The methods of the Indian cultivation cannot be constantly changed, and the Indian Government see no reason to suppose that any results would be obtained sufficient to justify the expenditure. The establishment of seed farms has also been recommended by the Board of Scientific Advice. The attempts made in the past to place improved descriptions of seed within reach of the ryot have not been uniformly well judged or successful. It is intended however, to take action in the direction suggested as soon as the experiments now in progress have proved the adaptability of improved types of cotton to the ordinary condition of soil and climate in particular districts. The Government of India hope shortly to be in a position to distribute seed from their farms ; and the results must be awaited before any large scheme for establishing numerous depots for cotton seed is embarked upon. "The first thing to be done is to establish our type ; the second to convince the cultivator of its value."

In Calcutta the other day the following suggestive conversation took place between a young hopeful of about 10 and a friend who was visiting at the house :—"Well, my little man, what are you going to be—a lawyer?" "No." "A Doctor?" "No." "Going to be a Padre eh?" "No," said the little fellow, "I'm going to be a Trustee" "A Trustee! What makes you think of that?" "Because ever since father became a Trustee, we have had pudding every day for dinner." It seems that the office of Trustee is a rising profession in Calcutta. An enormous amount of house property is managed by Trustees.

Among the political prisoners in Afghanistan is Sirdar Abdul Majid Khan, who fell under the displeasure of the late Amir. His son, Abdul Ghafur, recently reached Peshawar from Turkey where he had sought asylum and he has petitioned His Highness Habibullah Khan, for leave to join his father unless the latter is released and allowed to return to India. This would seem a case in which the Amir can exercise a generous clemency.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Board of Trade Returns.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

THE COTTON POSITION.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

ONE of the principal causes, if not the chief cause, hindering a return to activity in financial circles is, and has been for a long time, the continuous and unprecedented borrowing on the part of municipalities and other public bodies, both home and colonial. The readiness of the public to subscribe and the low rates at which money could be obtained have no doubt encouraged municipalities to embark upon a series of trading ventures which has called forth a very strong protest, competing as they do with private undertakings compelled to raise their capital at ordinary market rates. The exceptional facilities for raising money enjoyed by the municipalities has moreover encouraged a reckless form of finance, and the result is seen in the present impasse as far as public borrowing is concerned. So strained has the position become that latterly many corporations with heavy commitments have been obliged to raise money by private means, a state of affairs that not long ago would have been considered most remarkable. Fortunately the evils arising from a tight money market right themselves in time, though the process is rather a costly one. We are extremely glad, therefore, to note that a substantial check has been given to future reckless borrowing in the action taken by the Treasury and Public Works Loans Commissioners, who have decided that the terms on which they will lend money to local authorities shall be raised for all classes of loans by 1-2 per cent. As this increase will no doubt be equally applied in the City to all the municipalities desirous of raising further loans, a marked surcease of such borrowing should result, to the general benefit of the finance and commerce of the country.

It is satisfactory to find that, in spite of certain well-defined areas of depression, the country, as a whole, is as busily employed as ever. Taking the nine weeks of the present year ended February 27 last, which is exactly one-third of the current half year, the total railway receipts from all sources amounted to £14,520,468, which is a decrease of £58,385 (equal to 0·4 per cent.) compared with the corresponding period of last year. The decline in passenger receipts amounted to £45,386, and in goods to £12,999 ; so that as far as internal trade, as reflected by these receipts, is concerned, the commerce of the country may be said to be fairly holding its own as compared with 1903. When the table of losses comes to be examined, it will be found that the "heavy" lines are the chief sufferers, notably the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the North Western, together with the Scottish lines, which may be attributed, in a large measure, to the crisis in the cotton trade and the depression in the iron and steel trades. Just now, however, there are favourable indications of reviving activity in the great centres of industrial operation, and we may expect a more profitable showing in the receipts for the next two months.

There anticipations are supported by the Board of Trade returns for February. There can be no question that the returns of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom have surprised most people. The returns for January showed decreases in the declared values on both sides of the account, the total amounts of the imports, exports, and re-exports respectively alike testifying to a contraction of trade for the opening month of 1904 as against the corresponding month of 1903. The total declared value of the imports during the second month of the current year, however, shows a gain of £3,549,934 as against February last year, the total of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures an increase of £1,119,377, and the total of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise an increase of £1,267,013—mainly raw materials. These increases have been more than sufficient to counterbalance the decreases recorded for January, so that the returns for the expired portion of the year now show substantial increases as against the first two months of last year, the imports of 1904 having so far increased by £3,455,939, the exports of British and Irish productions by £299,106, and the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise by £911,295. Of course there has been one additional day in February this year as against last year ; but in view of all the circumstances this cannot be regarded as an adequate explanation of the mystery. In a time of admitted and severe depression—for there are producers and traders who declare that they have not previously experienced anything worse than the recent state of trade, or even so bad—a day more or less cannot be considered as of serious importance ; with decreased revenue returns, relatively high prices for various important raw materials, advance prices for important foodstuffs, poor home crops, high discount rates, and abundant evidences of widespread impoverishment, we might not unreasonably expect a decided contraction of the commercial exchanges and of the aggregate turnovers as expressed in terms of money.

Two conditions are largely accountable for the phenomena of the Board of Trade statement for February, and are illustrated by the details—the actual outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, and an increasingly "bull" opinion with respect to certain raw materials and foodstuffs. As regards the imports, the increase is mainly due to the receipts of grain and flour, raw cotton, and other textile materials including wool. We have imported wheat to an increased extent from Roumania, Argentina, Canada, and especially British India, the imports from the United States showing a very noteworthy decrease. A considerable expansion of our takings of flour from most sources, but especially from the United States, is also recorded for the past month. There has also been an increased importation of barley from Roumania, the United States, and the minor sources of supply, and of oats from the various un-enumerated countries. Apart from crop influences, there can be no doubt that the war in the Far East has encouraged expectations of higher grain and flour prices, and it is known, for instance, that Japan has recently been a large buyer of grain. Another item in the food group showing conspicuous increase is Australian butter. The value of the raw cotton imports shows an increase of £685,887, with a decrease in quantity, the falling off from the United States being only partially compensated for by the increased quantity received from Egypt. An increase of upwards of £700,000 is shown in the value of the imports of other textile materials wool and especially jute accounting for this expansion. A decrease in the imports of wholly or mainly manufactured articles may perhaps safely be regarded as an expression of the general dulness of distributing trade. Turning to the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, we find that the increase in aggregate value is almost fully accounted for by increased exports of textile manufactures, cotton yarns and goods accounting for fully three-fourths of the expansion, in which fact the influence of anticipatory contracts, the great rise in the value of the raw material, and the "bull" feeling are clearly apparent.

Messrs. Neill Brothers, in their cotton circular dated March 8, stress the point that the clearances for Great Britain during the past four weeks have only reached 139,000 bales, against 305,000 last year, and the total since 1st September now shows a deficiency of 247,000 bales compared with last year. This may well have something to do with the recent eager buying by Lancashire spinners. There is a reiteration—not very emphatic—of various considerations that tend against the very low crop estimates. The consolidated estimate, however, has been reduced from 10,800 000 bales to 10,500,000 bales, as the contributaries, though they are comparatively little affected by the receipts of a few weeks, do not wish to shut their eyes to facts. Mr. Henry Neill makes no formal change in his estimate which it is unnecessary to recall, as the whole question has become one of calculation on receipts, which others can make as well as he, but he suggests that there is ground for supposing that cotton has been held back, and that it would be safe to accept the present movement as confirming the small

estimates. On the whole Messrs. Neill are compelled to the attitude that the crop has not done what might reasonably have been expected of it. They are not able to say much yet on the subject of the new crop, except that every effort is being made, and will be made, to increase the acreage largely, so far as the supply of labour will permit.

A steel merchant who has been going into the question of foreign duties on English steel rails gives some interesting statistics which suggest that remissions in such duties may be hoped for and obtained from time to time without recourse to retaliation. Thus in 1860 the German duty on imported steel rails was 4s. 6 3-4d. per cwt. in 1870 it had been reduced to 2s. 6 1-2d., in 1879 it was further cut down by half to 1s. 3 1-4d., and at this figure it remains under the new tariff of 1902. The American duty on steel rails was 45 per cent ad valorem in 1867. In 1875 it was dols. 28 per ton, in 1885 dols. 17 per ton, in 1890 dols. 13·44 per ton, and in 1895 dols. 7·84 per ton, at which it still remains. Our correspondent suggests that inasmuch as these reductions have been dictated by considerations of public policy in Germany and the United States it is reasonable to assume that similar reductions will be made in future.

The writers of bull cotton circulars are having an easy task just now, but they are sometimes disposed to press their advantages too far. Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co., of New Orleans, in a review of the situation dated February 27, conclude that "the continued large takings of the world's mills being 305,000 bales, against 289,000 last year," are a clear proof that there is not only no curtailment in the world's consumption at present but a positive increase. They continue:—"On the Continent also the cotton industry has been all season in a highly satisfactory condition, with all mills running to full capacity. England was the only dark spot, but even from there most encouraging reports have come lately from the [mill centres." Messrs. Eisenhauer may have favourable reports from Lancashire, for such thing seem to be easily obtained, but their positive statement about the Continental industry is contradicted by the known facts.

American papers contain some curious comments on the reported purchase by the Steel Trust of 130,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron from outside or "merchant" furnaces at the high price of dols.13 in the producing valleys. The fact that the Trust, with its own enormous resources, should be in the market for iron is remarkable enough, but it is even more difficult to understand why it should pay dols. 13 for a great quantity when smaller buyers have been paying 25 to 35 cents less. The New York "Journal of Commerce" thinks that the price is probably a nominal one, fixed for the purpose of sustaining the market, and adds that when full information is available it will probably be found that corresponding concessions have been made in the price of ore or coke. Another suggestion is that the Trust is endeavouring to satisfy the merchant furnaces and to keep them from entering into competition in steel by the building of a steel plant, as has been threatened.

Various matter bearing upon the cultivation of cotton in German colonies has been accumulated in the "Board of Trade Journal," and it appears that experiments are being conducted with care and intelligence in various districts. In certain communes of German East Africa the Colonial Committee has pledged itself "to acquire all the cotton produced, and from the 1st January, 1904, to pay a price of 30 pfennige per pound for cleaned cotton equal in quality to American and 40 pfennige per pound for cleaned cotton equal in quality to Egyptian." This gives the producers the security of a fixed price, but they may, if they please, forward the cotton to the Committee for sale according to the valuation of the Bremen Cotton Exchange and the Textile Interest. "Since the German East Africa line has granted to the Committee free transport for the cotton, it is to the advantage of the producers to transfer their cotton to the Committee, since the saving of the cost of freight is granted to the sender." The actual production of cotton appears to be as yet inconsiderable, but the suggestions for road and railway construction indicate that great developments may follow.

A Genoa correspondent states that "good middling benders" has within the past week been sold in Italy by American firms at about ¼d. below the market value, the cotton being actually at sea. The correspondent continues:—"If English spinners can afford to pay the actual prices of Liverpool they are better off than their Italian and Spanish colleagues, who could not pay more than 7 1-2d. for middling if they wish to sell their yarns with a moderate profit." We do not know how much importance to attach to this piece of information, which is given as a matter of positive knowledge, but if it is correct we may perhaps congratulate the Italian spinners on the choice of the dumping ground. The competition of Italy in the Roumanian and other markets will be more formidable than ever if they are to receive their cotton at exceptionally low rates while the Liverpool market is stimulated, so to speak, by starvation. On the other hand, the price named by our correspondent as paid for a particular lot of this c.i.f. cotton does not seem to us to be anything like 3-4d. below the price of March futures on the same day, even when a liberal allowance is made for the "points on."

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—How long are we to tolerate the present Harbour Ferry Service? So far from the innumerable complaints that have been made of its efficiency having had any good effect, the contractors seem more than ever convinced that the monopoly was granted them solely for their own benefit, and with no consideration for public convenience. The "Fairy Queen's" fitness for her duty have been liberally criticised, but at least she was a means of crossing the harbour once a day. Now the season has come for the Government survey, and this, the only vessel that the owners have for the service, is out of action. Though she has not been running now for a week, we have not the satisfaction of knowing that she will soon be at our service again, for there is not a ship in the harbour available for her, and no prospect of there being one for some time. Meanwhile, the contractors have secured for three days, the use of a British India Company's boat, and since then have had the assurance to invite the passengers for whose transport they are responsible to make use of a small tug, which will not carry more than a hundred people, and cannot make more than seven miles an hour. Consequently, for the majority of the passengers there might as well be no ferry service, and some of the ports have to be missed and those bound for them put to great inconvenience, so as to enable this anachronism to paddle its way back before midnight. Have either the Government who grant a monopoly or the contractors who accept it, no responsibility in seeing it properly worked? And should not the parties who have bought new boats specially for this service be allowed to use them? It is time that this absurd monopoly was cancelled and the public convenience considered a little.—Yours, &c.

INDIGNANT.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Captain T. A. L. de Berry sailed yesterday for Aden and Berbera, with the following details:—Lieutenant and Mrs. Moray and daughter, Ordnance Department; 3 European details and one woman, 21 native details, one hospital assistant 1 follower; 1 woman, 2 children, and 2 private followers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

RAILWAYS AND THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

It goes without saying that no Railway administration could have possibly adopted all the suggestions brought forward at such an assemblage as that convened by the Oudh and Rohilkhund management at Lucknow on December last: but the authorities are to be congratulated on having been able to give effect to quite a surprising number of the principal ones. The very original experiment of finding out the wants and wishes of the native travelling public through the agency of a representative Conference was purely spontaneous on the part of the Railway in question. The idea was no sooner published than it was most warmly responded to; the Conference was very numerously attended and by the right sort of persons: it was excellently carried through, the good sense of the members leading them to keep to possible and relevent reforms and the result is that the management have been able in the short space of three months to draw up a code of regulations which goes a long way towards carrying out the wishes expressed, and will do much to increase the comfort of the 3rd class traveller.

Wisely it was decided to confine the question of reform entirely to 3rd class traffic. For one thing the upper class passengers travel on the average for so much greater distances that changes introduced on one line without binding its neighbours would not have the same meaning for them. Moreover, the grievances of the 1st and 2nd classes, if they have any, do not bear any comparison with those of the masses. A very general complaint among the members of the Conference was the difficulty of booking, which can be appreciated by anyone who has watched the ways of an Indian railway station. Yet any passenger has a right to expect that the getting of his ticket shall not be made a penal process. It has now been settled that at the sixteen principal stations of the line the booking offices shall remain open day and night. At eighteen smaller stations they are to be open allday from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and at all stations for an hour before the arrival of any passenger train. This in itself will be an immense boon to the 3rd class public, who do not in the least object to coming to the station hours in advance, but nevertheless have to go through hustling and mobbing at the end of it all because the ticket clerk may not choose to attend to his business till the last moment. Stringent regulations have been drawn up against the thrusting of passengers into compartments that are already full. Arrangements have been made for the carrying of a supply of cool water on every train in charge of a travelling waterman. Instructions have been issued to the station staff to make it known to the passengers when they have reached a station where there is any considerable halt, and they are to be encouraged to leave their seats. The locking in system is to be relaxed as much as possible. From the 1st April the Railway will issue return 3rd class tickets under the same conditions as Intermediate return tickets. An Intermediate compartment is to be reserved on every passenger train for women, and the tickets of all passengers in women's compartments are to be taken by ticket collectors of their own sex. Great stress is laid upon these last regulations. The allowance of private baggage is to be more liberally interpreted; and, finally, complaint boxes are to be provided at the stations of Lucknow, Bareilly and Moradabad whereby passengers who have suffered from any neglect of these instructions will be able to make the matter known to the management direct. "Pioneer"

THE JAPANESE PROTECTORATE OF KOREA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is unlikely that, however we may wish to support the action of our ally or to assist her in the difficulties which surround her position, other Powers will conform as readily to the principles of self-denial which the recognition by them of the Japanese protectorate certainly implies. There is, indeed, already ground to believe that France will secure the support of Germany in any diplomatic action to which she may be impelled through her alliance with Russia. If Russia defeats Japan, the Japanese protectorate over Korea will dissolve itself; if Japan defeats Russia it will be incumbent upon France to secure important modifications of the substantial terms which Japan may be expected to exact. In this, Germany, out of good will to Russia, will endorse the action of France, and therefore it is not unlikely that the end of the war will disclose a new grouping of the Powers, fashioned, too, in such a manner as to make us consider very seriously the precise measure of support we are disposed to give to Japan. One thing, moreover, that is certain to be called in question is the character of the Japanese protectorate over Korea. Japan will naturally justify her actions by the position which we hold in Egypt. Public opinion, however, cannot too forcibly reject this. There is, in point of fact, so wide a divergence between the position which we occupy in Egypt and the position which Korea will hold under the domination of Japan that no parallel exists. For our part, we have encouraged the commercial development of Egypt and supported its political authority. Moreover, our relations with the country have always fallen short of any encroachment upon its actual integrity. In respect of the case of Japan in relation to Korea these things are inadmissible.

MAYOR FOR HALF-AN-HOUR.

HOW A NEW YORK ALDERMAN HAD HIS BOOTS BLACKED.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, otherwise known as "Little Tim," is a member of the New York Corporation, and for a glorious half-hour the other day he enjoyed all the dignity of Mayor. The "New York Journal" recounts the episode in these terms:—

The little Alderman did not know what great responsibilities rested upon his shoulders until he drifted into the City Hall late in the morning.

"Where's the Mayor?" he asked.

"Gone to Lakewood" the attendant informed him.

"Then President Fornes is Acting Mayor," he said.

"No, he hasn't reported to-day," was the reply.

"Then," said "Little Tim," as he drove through the door of the Mayor's private office, "I, being Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen, am next in line, and I will act as Mayor."

It was pointed out to the Alderman that Section 23 of the Charter provided that the Acting Mayor had no power to sign ordinances or make appointments, or perform any other act of importance until he had served in that position for nine days.

That doesn't prevent me from getting my shoes shined," he said, glancing at his pedal covertures, which had been soiled by the slush. "Summon the bootblack to the Mayor if you please and usher him into my presence.

Tony the City Hall bootblack armed with numerous brushes and bottles of polish and tins of paste was soon diligently plying his trade and within a few minutes the Acting Mayor's shoes shone like mirrors.

"That being done," said the Acting Mayor, as he arose, "the court will now adjourn for the day."

"How does it feel to be Mayor?" he was asked, as he came out into the corridor to talk with his friends.

"I could tell you better," he said "if they'd leave me here for about ten days. The City Hall would be like a Sunday school for the first nine but on the tenth something would happen. May be I'd make some appointments. If I were Mayor the people would get all that was coming to them. The best is none too good for the Irish."

LYNCHING IN AMERICA.

There has been another revolting lynching scene in the United States. A negro (says a Reuter message) had been confined in gaol at Springfield, Ohio, on a charge of shooting a woman and killing a policeman who was arresting him. At eleven o'clock on Sunday night a mob of 800 persons broke into the gaol and shot the negro to death in the yard of the gaol. They then conveyed the body to the main street, hung it on a telegraph pole, and riddled it with bullets for half an hour. The impact of the fusillades swayed the body to and fro, and the limbs moved convulsively, at which the crowd, which had now increased to 1,500, went wild with delight, and joked while they were reloading.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE "PALL MALL," March 11.

10th Lancers, Second Lieutenant B J Wakley to be Lieutenant vice G Hutton-Riddell, promoted. Dated 22nd January, 1904.

18th Hussars, Lieutenant Edmund H Bayford, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 12th December, 1903.

21st Lancers: Captain Ernest H Lewis resigns his Commission. Dated 12th March, 1904.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Major Baden F S Baden-Powell retires on retired pay. Dated 12th March, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Second Lieutenant H F H Master to be Lieutenant vice C H Bennett, seconded. Dated 19th February, 1904.

Lieutenant John Robsart Walpole, from the Lancashire Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th March 1904.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Ronald F Meiklejohn, D S O, to be Captain, to complete establishment. Dated 27th February, 1904.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Andrew C Becher, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half pay. Dated 12th March, 1904.

Major William G Hamilton, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A C. Becher. Dated 12th March, 1904.

Captain John Marriott, D S O, to be Major, vice W G Hamilton, D S O. Dated 12th March, 1904.

The Leicestershire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants resign their Commissions. Dated 12th March, 1904:—

Joseph C. Collins.

Charles A. Cunningham.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Major Henry N. Head retires on retired pay. Dated 12th March 1904.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander G. Chesney, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half pay. Dated 10th March, 1904.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Ingouville-Williams, D S.O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A G Chesney. Dated 10th March, 1904.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) Lieutenant Reginald C Carter to be Captain vice N B Bainbridge D S O seconded. Dated 24th February 1904.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Captain William E S Tyler to be Major vice J A Moggridge promoted. Dated 28th February 1904.

The Welsh Regiment Lieutenant Christopher R Berkeley D S O to be Adjutant vice Brevet Major C B Morland whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 11th March 1904.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant W. Barrow, from The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Quartermaster vice Honorary Captain E. Patterson deceased. Dated 12th March 1904.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Richard G. MacDonnell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 12th March 1904.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Second Lieutenant George Raleigh Kerr Evatt, from Cambridge University Volunteer Rifle Corps (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th March, 1904.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain and Brevet Major Herbert R Blore is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 13th June 1903.

The restoration to the Establishment of the undermentioned Supernumerary Captains is antedated as follows:—

Richard Johnstone to 13th June, 1903 vice Brevet Major H R Blore.

Brevet Major Stanley F Mott to 21st August, 1903, vice A D Legard, seconded.

The Honourable Alan R Montagu-Stuart Worsley D S O, to 1st January, 1904, vice S W Hare promoted.

Cecil W. Willson D S O to 20th January, 1904, vice A J Lainson D S O retired.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers.) Captain Arthur G. Knocker to be Adjutant, vice Brevet Major W G B Phibbs, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 10th March 1904.

"The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment" ("Royal Canadians"), Supernumerary Lieutenant Andrew N Bredin to be Lieutenant, vice T F Butler-Kearney, resigned. Dated 2nd March 1904.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers Captain Geoffrey Down to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F P English promoted. Dated 5th March 1904.

Supernumerary Captain Hugh M Shewan, D S O to be Captain, Vice G Downing. Dated 5th March 1904.

The Royal Garrison Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Morley S M Dennis to be Captain vice J C Mack seconded for service in the Army Pay Department. Dated 27th February 1904.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant John Elward McGwire is confirmed in his appointment. Dated 14th October 1903.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major R E Kelly M D from half-pay retires on retiral pay. Dated 12th March 1904.

STAFF.

The undermentioned Officers vacate their appointments at Head-Quarters on re-organization, with effect from 12th February, 1904:—

Lieutenant-General Sir T Kelly-Kenny, K C B Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Lieutenant-General Sir I S M Hamilton K C B D S O Quartermaster-General to the Forces.

Lieutenant-General Sir W G Nicholson K C B Director-General of Mobilization and Military Intelligence.

Lieutenant-General W T Shone C B D S O Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Major-General R B Lane, C V O, C B, Military Secretary. Dated 2nd March, 1904.

The undermentioned Captains to be Staff Captains at Head-Quarters:—

M P Buckle, D S O, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), on augmentations, Dated 4th January, 1904.

H D Farquharson, Royal Marine Light Infantry vice Captain H A Leverson, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 22nd February, 1904.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The initials of Major W M Tracy are as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 19th February, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

The notification regarding the retirement on retired pay of Colonel Wallscourt H H Waters, C V O half-pay, which appeard in the Gazette of 23rd February, 1904, is cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Streatfeild, M V O on vacating the appointment of Private Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is placed on half-pay. Dated 12th February 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant T Trimby The Royal Minister Fusiliers is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 28th February 1904.

THE GORDON-BENNETT RACE.

"NO WOMEN NEED APPLY."

The date for the French eliminating trials in connection with the Gordon-Bennett race has now been fixed for May 20, and the contest will come off in the Argonne, otherwise the French Ardennes district.

The most novel feature of the official regulations issued in connection with the race is that no ladies will be allowed to act as drivers. This decision may lead to amusing results, as a French lady, Madame du Gast, has agreed to drive one of the German cars in the German eliminating trials, and she may possibly find a place in the cup team. The ungallantry of the French Club will be fittingly punished if she on her German car contrives to beat the Frenchmen in the great final race.

But it is highly probable that the German club may follow the example of France and bar ladies from competing in either the eliminating trials or the final. Motor racing is terrible enough for men without allowing the weaker sex to complicate matters further.

DREYFUS AND MAITRE LABORI.

A curious incident occurred during the hearing of the Dreyfus appeal. In his speech for Captain Dreyfus, Maitre Mornard cited Maitre Labori (who was present) as one who could vouch for the captain's sincerity and integrity, but no sooner were the words uttered than Maitre Labori left the court. The action has been excused on the ground that serious differences arose between Captain Dreyfus, his family, and Maitre Labori upon the conclusion of the Rennes trial, and that since then the greatest coldness has reigned between client and counsel.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

ANTIPATHIES.

We have all read of curious antipathies. Many of them no doubt are fictitious. A medical friend, however, has just been telling of some that come under his own observation. One man, his own brother, gets the most violent sneezing-fits from shaving. The soap affects the facial nerves so as to cause congestion of the nerves within the nostrils; and the air passing between the swollen sides sets up a tickling which lasts a morning. A lady by eating half a banana induces the most violent nettle-rash—an experience which attends another if the merest sprig, of parsley be included in aught she eats. More remarkable still one lady had been subject to the most violent pains in head, face and palate upon smelling tobacco smoke, an orange, and one or two other things. An interesting discovery was made in her case. From a succession of violent colds, compression at the root of the nose had set up a permanent swelling. The scent of the cigar or the orange affected the distended olfactories so acutely that what was really keen smell became actual agony. The simplest operation removed the ill, and with it has gone all antipathy to tobacco and pungent-scented fruits.

GRAVE AND GAY.

'Punch' is so serious. It refused Mr. W. S. Gilbert's yarn of the Nancy Bell brig as "too cannibalistic for its readers' tastes." But Mr. Gilbert in his merry mood got "very near to nature" as Caleb Plummer would say. Even in the extravagance of burlesque one does not out-do the strangeness of real life stories. One such is called to mind by the sufferings of a wrecked crew which has just been landed at Liverpool. Happily in their case it did not happen that

Then our appetite with the relish quite
We seven survivors stayed.

But the scenes which the ballad describes, and which Marryat also has in one of his novels have had their counterparts in actual history.

REAL "NANCY BRIG" ANDS.

One of the strangest trials that ever occurred in an English court of law arose out of a charge of murder and cannibalism preferred against the survivors of a wrecked crew. Their vessel went down in the open sea, they had to take to unprovisioned boats, and lay tossing for days in a storm-swept sea, without food, without fresh water. Most of the men went mad. Some died; the others ate their flesh. One of the survivors was the ship's boy. He seemed at the point of death. There was no way of prolonging his life. His fellows killed him, drank the warm blood from his veins, tore the flesh from his bones, and ate it. They were tried for their lives. The evidence against them was clear enough; not a circumstance was denied. Sentence of death was passed but in view of the exceptional conditions under which the crime had been committed; in view, too, of the fact that in previous days they had been uniformly kind to the boy—without ulterior motive, they were respited.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

To the discussion aroused over the successful attack upon an inn-keeper who refused to supply a cup of tea to a customer one might add his own experience of a Sussex house. After a twenty-mile drive on a bitterly cold night one stopped at a Sussex hotel and called for sandwiches and hot coffee. The coffee-room was still open, and there was no reason why the order should not have been met at once. Instead, one was kept just upon half an hour, and then, when train-time was at hand, a cup was handed forth, just when it was impossible to drink it. Four or five men of one's acquaintance lunch together at a London hotel. None of them takes beer or spirits, wine or liqueurs. It may sound weird to some, but they demand at the end of their lunch a cup of tea apiece. The beverage is not very willingly served. One pot of tea supplies the five cups. The man "pay each his half-crown willingly for lunch. Is it unreasonable that they protest against the price of that pot of tea? It is half-a-crown—sixpence per cup.

OTHER BRIGANDS.

There are other brigands. Those, for example, who are harrying the Russians in Manchuria, are a lusty sample. They may cause much trouble. Theirs is an organised industry. From the mountain fastnesses they swoop down on the unwary, raid a small town or a village, pluck a caravan, snap up an official or two to hold to ransom. But there is consolation in travelling over their preserves. You can insure! Companies exist for the purpose. You pay your premium, and they send with you a small escort. But the greatest safe guard is the flag which you hoist. That, more than your escort is safe passport. Which suggests what is known to be the fact that there is collusion between the brigands and those by whom they should be suppressed. Of what value as a regular fighting force these guerillas might prove it is not easy to say. The Chinese turned them loose on the Japanese during the war, but the valiant swashbucklers seem to have gone as precipitately to their homes as a small boy who has been spanked.

THE RIFT IN THE LUTE.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, might find some explanation of American hostility towards his country if he troubled to read an illuminating report which the U. S. A. Consul at Niu-chwang has just furnished to his Government. That shows that American trade is being strangled by Russian methods out of Manchuria. Upon every inch of the country where there is a man to buy Russian emissaries force Russian wares. America's trade in flour has been killed its brewing interest is waning its cotton goods are being driven off the market, its sweets oustad its oil, its cigarettes all deposed by the forceful methods of the Russian.

LITTLE IN MUCH.

An interesting discussion is running here and there on books which one may read in bed. To the man bitten with the habit, that one hour before turning over to sleep is the supreme joy of the day. But it must be systematised; no hopping out of bed to turn off a light. You must have the switch at your pillow or the delicious drowsy reflection with which your reading leaves you is dispelled, and you are less disposed to sleep than ever. As one who inherited insomnia as his only ill, one feels that paradise must be an unending succession of those blissful hours sand wiched between the stress of the long day's work and the advent of long-wooed sleep. How one hates, then, the man who minishes the peace of that one hour. Be the contents never so entrancing, what can you do with a book whose leaves are heavy as tablets of clay, and whose bulk is so great that the bindings give out as you hold the book? Forty thousand words are spread over the space that six times their number should occupy, and done on paper which outrages patience.

THE MAD BOOKMAN.

There is another plaguey form of volume. It badly needs revising. It is a book of pages 8 1-2in. by 7in. The reading matter on each page is 4in. by 2 1-2in., and that tucked away into the inner margin as though it were sliding into the binding. Then there is the book with a thousand footnotes referring to data at the end. One possesses one such whose whole virtue consists in the notes so secreted. There is one series running, a splendid series, too, as to subject matter, but you dare not open the book to read it comfortable, or off comes a cover. American books are often chubby, fat, nasty little volumes, but they do possess the virtue of compactness and no unnecessary weight.

ANOTHER "FIND"

A Copenhagen cablegram brings a story of a Dane having invented a new military tent fashioned of felt. Possibly there may be some new method of treating the material, but it is ludicrous to speak of felt tents as a new device. They played their part in Eastern history at a date sufficiently late to be in most people's recollection. The Turkoman tribes of Transcaspia not to seek further have used tents of felt for one knows not how long. The use of them had a curious effect upon a Russian expedition thirty-five years ago. General Lomakin assailed the stronghold of the Tekkes and fired in terrific volleys of grape and shell among the tents of felt. But no serious damage seems to have been done, and when the troops came to attempt the storming of the felt encampment they were repulsed and fled in wildest panic.

WHAT THERE IS IN A NAME.

You who are famous, lend not your names promiscuously. There is a man in the provinces whose name is a passport to every man's heart. He little knows the harvest of dissatisfaction which London journalists are reaping from his careless sowing of misplaced kindness. To him goes a plausible rascal pitches a tale of poverty, of endeavour, failure, and of undaunted resolution. The good man gives him a letter of general introduction. The result is that that man is now living on the letter. He goes to the editor of a paper or a magazine, produces his credentials, pitches his story, and asks to be permitted to write for the paper. That acts as a preface for the inevitable application for a loan. Two or three men have tried to do something with him one editor commissioned an article simply to employ him has been bombarded with appeals for money on the strength of it has yielded once or twice but has not got the article ordered. Instead the mendicant offers for sale manuscripts for which in all likelihood he has never written but which serve as a cloak for his bagging.

UNLESS something very unforeseen takes place, says the "Rangoon Times," the Burmese who are storing paddy in the districts this year will burn their fingers. There is no demand at present for Europe, where the market is fully supplied. The shipments to Japan have ceased for the present, prices of paddy have fallen from Rs. 92 to Rs. 85 in Rangoon, and it looks as if they would go lower. Meanwhile, the Burmese are holding back supplies in the districts, and asking Rs. 100 per 100 baskets if anyone enquires at what they would sell.

If your hair is too long, go to your barber. He has the remedy—a pair of shears. If your hair is too short, go to your druggist. He has the remedy—a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Is a Hair Food.

It feeds the hair. The hair grows long and heavy because it gives to the hair just what it needs.

If your hair is turning gray, it shows there is lack of hair nourishment. Give your hair this hair-food and it will take on new life. Soon all the deep, rich color of youth will return to it.

We are sure you will be greatly pleased with Ayer's Hair Vigor as a hair-dressing. It makes the hair soft and smooth, and prevents splitting at the ends.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery Highest grade Cycles fully warranted. Latest Models £2.10 to £5.5.0 Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes. CARRIAGE PAID to any port. Motor Cars and Motocycles Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices. Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 339 G CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS Have secured a copy of the
Elliman First Aid Book
For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, 192 pp., Illustrated.
Per 1/- Copy.
BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.
ADDRESS—
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.
The Elliman R.E.P. Book.
FIRST AID in ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c. 256 pp., Illustrated.
Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 3 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or sight of bills showing purchase of three 1/1½ size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle.
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH
Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS 2/9 per Box
ROWLANDS ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
ROWLAND & SONS 20 HATTON GARDEN

ROWLANDS' ODONTO
Is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath; it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.
Sold by Stores and Chemists and
A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.
AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madan & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Fenner & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Machare, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.
EPPS'S COCOA
The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."
EPPS'S COCOA
An admirable Food for Children.
Giving them Strength and Vigour.
They like it, and thrive on it.

To make Home Nursing as efficient as Hospital Nursing
it is necessary to adopt Hospital methods as far as possible.
Most of the great Hospitals use Lemco as a substitute for old-fashioned Beef Tea. Lemco is the most concentrated essence of Beef known, and is ever so much better than home-made Beef Tea.
Lemco can be retained by the most delicate stomach when all other foods are rejected.
Use
LEMCO
The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Charpentier, of Nancy, finds that N-rays emitted by tempered steel, pressed wood, the clenched first, &c.; increase the sensibility of the olfactory organs, or sense of smell, as they seem to do that of the eye. This can be demonstrated by approaching the source of rays to the nose while in the act of smelling. The experiment, however, needs a still air, a gentle regular breathing and the odorous substance should be at a fixed distance more or less near the limit at which the sense of smell can perceive it. With such like precautions N-rays will seem to increase the power of the odour by enhancing the sensibility of the nose.

The muscles of the thumb held against the wing of the nose, or a bar of steel held by wooden pincers, are good emitters of the rays. Essence of cassia is a good odorous material but lavender, thyme, peppermint, camphor, ether, ammonia, acetic, acid, &c., do well. A plate of aluminium can be interposed between the nose and the rays. The rays have the like effect when they are allowed to fall on parts of the brain, such as that just over the glabella and that in front of the bregma.

A similar effect of the N-rays on the sense of taste has also been observed, but only at a zone of the brain near that which acts on the vision was any indirect action of the rays through the brain upon the taste noticeable. A watch ticking at a distance near the limit of hearing was heard more distinctly when the N-rays influenced the ear.

A new species of N-rays, which he calls Ni rays, has been discovered by Professor Blondlot. He was led to suspect the existence of these rays, which unlike the original N-rays, do not increase but, on the contrary, diminish the brightness of a feeble source of light, such as the phosphorescence of calcium sulphide. They can be stored up like the N-rays.

The rays are emitted by a Nernst lamp along with the N-rays, but certain sources, for example, wires of copper, silver, and platinum, emit them solely, or at any rate almost exclusively. Ethylic other in a state of constraint or forced extension by the process of Berthelot emits these Ni rays, but they suddenly disappear when the state of constraint is ended by a shock.

According to M. Bichat, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, nikel, palladium, and iridium, are opaque to N-rays, and silver is transparent. Lead, copper, glass, and zinc were sometimes opaque, sometimes transparent in his experiments, but he found this owing to the state of the metal. Lead of commerce has an oxidised and carbonated surface, and when this was removed lead was found to be transparent to the rays—at least to certain of the rays not opaque, as hitherto supposed. Carbonate of lead is opaque. Zinc white is transparent, mercury is transparent. M. Bichat also finds that ozone, liquid air, and carbonic acid gas under pressure emit N-rays

The Chinese and Japanese have long produced "pearls of nacre" by inserting small bodies into the shell of the pearl oyster or, mussel, to form a nucleus for the mother of pearl, with which the mollusc coats them. The finest specimens thus obtained are, perhaps, those of Japan, where a small pearl oyster (margaritifera martensi) is used for the purpose. These nacreous pearls even the finest however, are inferior to the "orient," or fine pearl, and also more fragile.

At a recent meeting of the American Physical Society Mr Foley stated that a Marconi magnetic detector of electric waves with a nickel core had about the same sensibility as one with an iron core, but the most sensitive instrument was one with a core of nickel and iron.

A novel invention, which may enable ships to dispense with pilots in rivers and harbours, has been brought out by Professor Ownes of the Electrical Engineering Department, M Gill University Montreal. It consists of an insulated cable laid on the bed of the navigable channel followed by ships. An alternating current of electricity is sent through the cable, and the induction from the current affects two telephones on board thus enabling the ships officers to keep to the line of the cable by listening in the telephones.

The section of the German Atlantic Cable between Borkum and the Azores has been laid and the rest from the Azores to New York is to be submerged by the end of the year.

It is reported from St. Michael's (B.C.) that some Indians have discovered a mammoth in the ice of a glacier not far distant, and an expedition from Skagway has gone to investigate the statement.

The lectures on moleculer dynamics and the wave theory of light, delivered by Lord Kelvin at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in October, 1884, are now published by the Johns Hopkins Press from a stenograph report with appendices by Lord Kelvin.

A clamp for holding timbers temporarily together under water and operated by compressed air, is a new American invention. On turning a valve the air forces the piston of a cylinder forming part of the clamp against the timber, and clamps it until the bolts can be adjusted. The implement sometimes obviates the need for a diver.

In order to protect firemen from the heat and smoke of a fire, so as to let them get nearer it the fire brigade of Charlottenburgh, Berlin, have adopted the Swift annualar nozzle, which throws out a hollow cone of water, as well as a jet. The hollow cone serves to screen or cover the fireman's body, and the jet is launched on the fire.

The Turin Academy of Sciences has divided the Ballauri prize of about £1,200 between Signor Marconi and Professor Grassi, and awarded the Brasso prize of about £320 to the Arctic explorer, the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The Osiris prize, recently divided between Professor and Mdme. Curio and Professor Branly, is worth £4 000, and was offered in 1900 by M. Osiris for any work useful to mankind. The former received about £2 400 and the latter £1,000. Now that Marconi has demonstrated the utility of the wireless telegraph to the world and put it in practice, Branly like Popoff another experimenter or pioneer in wireless telegraphy has brought out a practical system. It may be doubted whether they would have done so but for Marconi's daring lead and enterprise in turning the experiments of this predecessors to successful account, but without Branly there would have been no Marconi, for Branly discovered the principle of wireless telegraphy, and it is mainly to him that Marconi is indebted. Each has profited by the other. No Branly, no Marconi. No Marconi, no rewards or practical telegraph for Branly. There two names will shine before all others and perhaps be coupled as the real fathers of the wireless telegraph.

The least official and wholly unreported part of their Majesties' visit to Cambridge was in some ways of most interest. Both the King and the Queen have shown by influence and personal generosity their interest in modern Physiology and during the private inspection of the new Medical School they discussed with Prof. Woodhead and Prof. Dixon scientific questions in medicine with such prolonged and detailed interest that the official times for the programme were nearly disarranged. And perhaps Prof. Dixon's experiment, the restoration of the vital pulsation to the heart of a creature many hours dead, is almost the chief miracle of science. Even Mr. Gerald Balfour was aroused by the Princess Victoria into a languid enthusiasm in the experiment. It was a detail significant of the nature of the King's interest that the two people whom he greeted as it were impromptu, were Sir William Broadbent and Lord Kelvin."

There is little doubt says "The Grocer" that it has become a fad nowadays to allege that every internal trouble arises from the eating of tinned foods, regardless of the fact that so large a proportion of these comestibles enter into our dietary, whilst on the other side of the Atlantic canned goods are the biggest item in the food bill. Since that most interesting disease, ptomaine poisoning was discovered the reputation of tinned provisions has been over and over again assailed. But there has never been any proof adduced that the poisoning has really arisen from the tinned food. It seem to us a childish form of reasoning to allege that a sudden illness arising after the eating of tinned food must necessarily be due to that particular article. Why not from the accompanying food? All grocers and a majority of intelligent people know that it is a bad thing to keep foods in their original tins after opening or to keep them for any length of time after turning out even when placed in other vessels. But there are a great many people who do not know this or if they do need constant reminding to save them from themselves.

A Calcutta correspondent writes:—"Colonel Ravenshaw, the Resident at Nepal, (who will act as Resident in Mysore during the absence on leave of Sir James Bourdillon) has just finished a most successful shoot in the Morungs, he and his two friends having shot 11 tigers, three bison, one rhino and a great number of deer and pigs. Two very large pythons were also shot, one measuring 22 cubits. One of the tigers showed great fight and mauled an elephant badly." There is apparently something wrong about the measurement of the "very large" python. Twenty-two cubits is equal to 33 ft., and no python approaching this in length has ever, so far as we know, been recorded in India.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

IF YOU ENJOY A CUP OF

GOOD TEA

YOU SHOULD SEE THAT YOU GET

ONLY

LIPTONS

LIPTONS DELICIOUS TEAS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

From

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market,

TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NO DINNER IS COMPLETE

Relish for food and power to digest it are essential to sound health. When digestion fails, as in dyspepsia, both body and brain are starved and the patient becomes languid and weak, incapable of active, vigorous effort, or clear, sustained thought. Thirty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup, taken daily after meals, *makes food nourish you.* As a digestive tonic it has no equal.

WITHOUT

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"It is with great pleasure that I testify to the wonderful value of Mother Seigel's Syrup for Indigestion. Having tried several remedies without avail, I resolved to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. The first dose had a marvellous effect, and in a very short time the indigestion left me. I strongly recommend it to all. W. Sly, 12, Darlow Buildings, Parliament Street, Port Elizabeth."

THE WORLD'S ANTIDOTE FOR INDIGESTION.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

A perfect complexion

depends on delicacy of skin, which is conferred by

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

ALCOHOLIC EXCESS.

And resultant nervousness and Depression of Spirit, after-effects of Drink and Drug habits, are completely conquered, controlled and eradicated without restraint, by using

OUR MOST RENOWNED

KESHRANJAN OIL.

This is a peculiar Virtue possessed by it, and it requires no support by testimonial from the Public.

Price per phial Re. 1; 3 phials Rs. 2-8.
Packing and Postage Extra.

THE GREAT ENEMY

of your system is an attack of Cough and Cold. Be it simple or intricate, it is always dangerous after neglect. At the outset begin at once with our BASAKARISTA—the Cough Linctus, of world-wide reputation. Many a life has been dragged from the brink of the grave, in most serious cases. It is specially a household necessity in this cold season.

Price per Phial	Re. 1 0 0
Packing and Postage	Rs. 0 4 0

Illustrated Catalogue containing full accounts of diseases and medicines, transmitted on application.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon Strait Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Our Agent in Bombay:—Messrs. V. VALLABHDASS & Co., Abdul Rahman Street.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE

CALVERT'S 20 per cent CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.

Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.

Cheap to use, as it is so strong.

¼ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

WHELPTON'S PILLS CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION BILE OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price 9½d. 1s 1½d. & 2s 9d.

KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.
295

BIG TRADE MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all Respectable Merchants

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Ollide said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S

Thomas Wilkinson

are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HEADACHES CURED.

BISHOP'S CAFFEINE

Is a quick and certain Remedy for

HEADACHE.

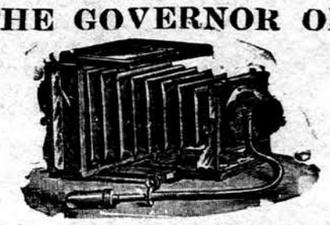
It is quite safe to take.

It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.

THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Dresselhuys

In the Indian climate a Cigar that will burn freely, not leave an unpleasant taste, and not dry the mouth, is a necessity.

DRESSELHUYS supplies this want.

They are guaranteed pure, and smoked all over the World.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co., 1-1, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES

STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., 32, HORNBY ROW. BOMBAY.

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR

"GRAMOPHONES"

Manufactured by the London Gramophone and Typewriter Co.

No. 3 GRAMOPHONE

Rs. 38.

No. 4 GRAMOPHONE Rs. 63

No. 3 New Style
Polished, Oak Cabinet, Seven Inches Turntable, Concert Sound Box, 14 Inches Nickel Horn with Bell-mouth, 200 Special Gramophone Needles in Metal Case. PRICE, Rs. **38** complete.

No. 4 New Style
Polished Oak Cabinet, Ten Inches Turntable, Concert Sound Box, 18 Inches Brass Horn with Bell-mouth. 200 Special Gramophone Needles in Metal Case, will play 7 Inches and 10 Inches Records. PRICE, Rs. **63** complete.

500 COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE DISC RECORDS IN STOCK.
10" Records Rs. **3** each, 7" Records **1-8** each.

THE "LAMBERT" TYPEWRITER.
CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, BEST.
RS. 60.

THE "LAMBERT" TYPEWRITER.
THE ONE AND ONLY TYPEWRITER.
RS. 60.

RECORDS! RECORDS!! RECORDS!!!

MANUFACTURED BY LONDON GRAMOPHONE TYPEWRITING CO.
CLEAREST, LOUDEST, SWEETEST, NO GRATING NOISE.

10" Disc Records Rs. **3-12** each
7" " " Rs. **1-14** each
12" Monarch Rs. **5-10** each

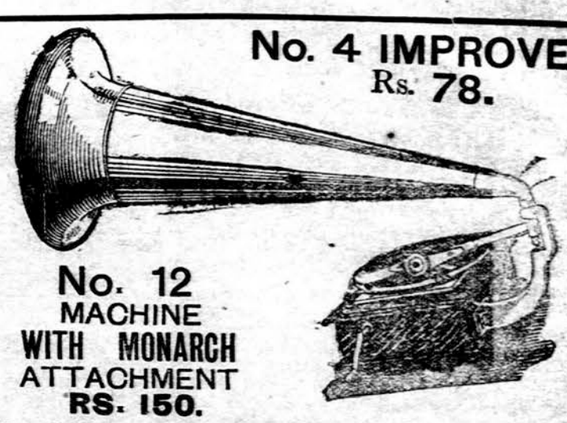
FULL LIST OF ALL RECORDS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

Red "Label" Records by the worlds greatest artistes, 10" size, Rs. **7-8** each.

TAMAGNO RECORDS. The best ever made, Rs. **15** each.

Vernacular records 7" and 10" Disc records, in Hindustani, Gujrati, Bengali, and Japanese. Price, Rs. **1-14** and **3-12** each.

No. 4 IMPROVED Rs. 78.



No. 12 MACHINE WITH MONARCH ATTACHMENT RS. 150.

No. 4 Improved New Style
Polished Oak Cabinet, Ten Inch Turntable, Concert Sound Box 18 Inches Brass Horn with Bell-mouth. 200 Special Gramophone Needles in Metal Case, will play 7 inches and 10 inches Records with New Patent Sound Arm.
PRICE, Rs. **78** complete.

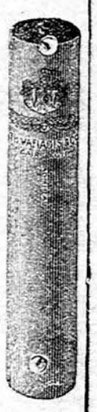
No. 12 or "Double Spring Monarch"
Handsome Quartered Oak Cabinet, with hinged top to open, Silent Sid Wind, Double Spring to play 2 Ten Inches, or 4 Seven Inch e Records with one winding, New Patent Sound Arm attachment Concert Sound Box, 26 Inches Special Brass Horn, Bell-mouth, 200 Special Gramophone Needles in Metal Case, Plays 7 Inches, 10 Inches, and 12 Inches Records.
PRICE, Rs. **150** complete.

THE MOST CELEBRATED.

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price per 100 Rs. 4-8.

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

Guaratneed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a boying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

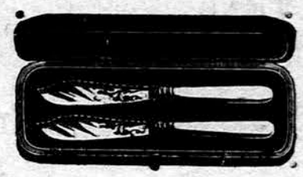
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

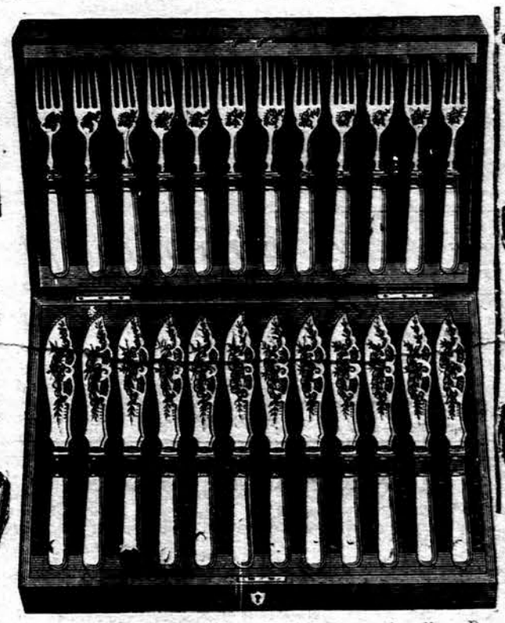
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved
Best Silver Plated
on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engrayed. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



12 Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white ickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and find that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 54 stamps. MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GHATTAN GHANY, at the Bombay Gazette Office at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and Printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO. [illegible] D. J. KEYMER & Co. [illegible]